FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Pact Defense Ministers Committee To Meet in Sofia [Sofia] AA 1
Polish CEMA Officials Discuss Cooperation [TRYBUNA LUDU 18 Nov] AA 1
Conference on Role of Religion in Socialism [Ruszczyc in TRYBUNA LUDU 16 Nov] AA 1

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Reaction to FRG Missile Vote, Andropov Statement BB 1
'Black Page' for Bundestag [BTA] BB 1
USSR Geneva Walkout Reported [Bucharest] BB 1
Soviet Remarks Reported [Budapest] BB 1
Missile Parts in FRG [Budapest] BB 2
Talks' Resumption 'Pointless' [BTA] BB 2
SFRY Reaction [TANJUG] BB 3
Andropov Statement Viewed BB 3
INF Missile Deployment 'Affects' MBFR Talks [Budapest] BB 4
CTK Report BB 4

ALBANIA

Bundestag Vote on Missile Deployment Reported B 1
Upper Volta Government Delegation Arrives 23 Nov B 1

BULGARIA

Talks With Finnish Parliamentarians Begin 21 Nov C 1
Todorov Begins Talks C 1
Mladenov Receives Delegation C 1
Zhivkov Receives Delegation C 1
Visit Ends 24 Nov C 2
Zhivkov Gives Award to Soviet Embassy Official C 2
Poland's Urban Holds Sofia Press Conference C 2
Mikhaylov Receives Urban C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak Opens CPCZ Central Committee Session D 1
23 Nov Proceedings D 1
Bilak Presents Presidium Report D 2
Session Continues 24 Nov D 11
24 Nov Proceedings D 11
Resolution on Missile Issue D 12
Husak Concludes Session D 15
Husak Speech Outlined D 15
Bundestag Decision Said 'Adventurist, Dangerous' D 16
Korcak Says Missile Measures 'Patriotic Necessity' D 17
[RUDE PRAVO 21 Nov]
Newly Named Chairman Views Research, Development D 18
[RUDE PRAVO 8 Nov]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FRG Bundestag Vote on Missiles Reported E 1
Honecker on Missiles, Relations With FRG E 1
SED Politburo Report Condemns U.S. Missiles E 1
Central Committee Meeting Opens E 1
SED Politburo Report Read E 1
Commentary Condemns FRG Missile Decision E 11
[Knirsch]
West Berliners Blamed for Attack on Plant E 12

HUNGARY

Bundestag Vote on Missile Deployment Reported F 1
Editorial on USSR Breaking off INF Talks Cited F 1
Borbandi-Led Delegation Concludes Laos Visit F 2
[cross-reference]
Army Banquet Honors Libya's al-Kharrubi F 2
Military Expert Interviewed on Missile Deployment F 3
Lazar Speech at Trade Union Council Session F 3
[NEPSZABADSAG 18 Nov]
Briefs: Ovari, Varkonyi Meet Cuban F 5

POLAND

Communique on Olszowski's Visit to Laos Cited G 1
Gucwa Receives SFRY Parliamentary Delegation G 1

YUGOSLAVIA

Daily Publishes Maps of Soviet SS-20 Missiles I 1
[POLITIKA 20 Nov]
Mojsov, Khaddam Talks in Damascus Reported I 1
Macedonian Assembly Views Security Situation I 1

PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS COMMITTEE TO MEET IN SOFIA

AU241825 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] BTA has reported that the regular session of the Committee of the Defense Ministers of the Warsaw Pact states will be in Sofia during the first half of December 1983.

POLISH, CEMA OFFICIALS DISCUSS COOPERATION

AU221748 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Nov 83 p 2

[PAP report: "Poland's Cooperation with CEMA"]

[Text] Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade, received Angela Chausheva, deputy secretary of CEMA, in connection with the 11th session of the CEMA-Finland Cooperation Commission which took place in Warsaw. They discussed comprehensive cooperation within the CEMA framework with regard to Poland's role in this cooperation.

CONFERENCE ON ROLE OF RELIGION IN SOCIALISM

AU220946 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Nov 83 p 4

[Jan Ruszczyc article: "Aftermath of Theoretical Conference -- Religion and Church in Socialism"]

[Excerpts] The theoretical conference "Religion and Church in Socialist Society" was a crucial and important event in Polish intellectual life, even though it took place without publicity and a little aside from the issues absorbing us.

The conference was an expression of a meaningful, profound, and scientifically objective attitude toward features of religious feeling. Its debates were full of efforts to search for planes of fruitful cooperation between believers and nonbelievers in the conditions of socialist construction. It analyzed the true position of religion and of the churches of various confessions in the socialist countries and discussed the stand of the churches on theological, social, and political issues.

In a word, the task of the conference was to deepen the theoretical knowledge and thought of the Marxists with regard to an important real aspect of the lives of societies in socialist countries and, thanks to this, to be able to more correctly lay down the lines of the Marxist-Leninist parties' ideological work, one of whose important aims is developing a scientific-materialistic view of the world. The Marxists have never made any secret of this aim. At the same time, they are realistic in evaluating the prospects of lay transformations in the societies of the socialist countries and they realize that the religious and lay views of the world will exist side by side for a long time to come.

What motives induce people to believe and to participate in religious practices? The conference participants stressed among other things that that it is usually during periods of crises and danger that religious feeling obviously increases. In his interesting report entitled "The Issue of the Prospects of Catholicism in Socialism," Dionizy Tanalski saw the reasons for this in the fact that, aside from a need for change and progress, people also feel a need for "security" and "stabilization" and that they often believe that religion can satisfy the latter need.

The conference participants noted that in fact various religions offer consolation to the people who suffer and are burdened by life's difficulties. Religion has never been based on man's optimism, one of the Soviet scientists said, but on man's weaknesses. The position of religion depends on how far people will feel the need for such consolidation. Reports analyzing the changes in the philosophical and social doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church were followed by a lively discussion. The scientists from various countries agreed that crucial and profound changes are taking place in contemporary Catholicism. The obvious concern for temporal problems of mankind represents one such change.

The conference discussed various aspects of the Roman Catholic Church's present position on social issues, including the theory and practice of real socialism. While merely reporting this extensive issue in this daily, let us note that several of the reports to the conference were just harbingers of the subjects to which the Polish Marxists should devote more penetrating attention. A record of such subjects could be found in the interesting reports read by Jerzy Ladyka, Stanislaw Rainka, and Jerzy Janitz, and in other reports.

The conference participants stated that the lay patriotic forces that are in favor of Poland's socialist development must not be indifferent to the shape of Polish Catholicism. This poses the need for crucial research by Polish Marxist scientists so that their analyses of the processes taking place in the Catholic Church and among believers, the empirical materials gathered by them, and the improvements of the evaluations based on these materials, assist the party in implementing its key principle of the problem in question, namely: constructive and fruitful cooperation among people with differing views of the world is possible, desirable, and indispensable for the good of the socialist fatherland.

The conference stressed the importance of discernible trends in many religious associations toward encouraging the believers' active participation in the socialist countries in implementing constructive social tasks and in creating new values. The activity of lay Catholic organizations in Poland is a particular manifestation of such participation. Yuriy P. Zuyev made an interesting analysis of the attitude of the Russian Orthodox Church toward social militancy of believers. Wolfgang Kliem from the GDR analyzed the antiwar stand of the Protestant churches.

It was natural that the Marxist political experts were interested in the disturbing trends to exploit religious rites and the sites of religious worship for antisocialist political activities. These problems were analyzed in the reports read by Mieczyslaw Krajewski, Srephan Opara, Mieczyslaw Sorycz, and other Polish scientists during the lively discussion, which was polemical at times.

The conference participants also tried to penetrate some of the ideological reasons for harmful attitudes and actions. For example, Jan W. Legowicz and Miroslaw Karwat tried to characterize in generalized terms the manifestations of political clericalism, ultrareligious fanaticism, and irrational intolerance.

How does a passive participant in this diligent conference see in its light the position of Marxist ideology vis-a-vis the various streams of philosophical, and social religious thought? It should be stressed that no one will be able to solve the main theoretical problems of socialist construction for the Marxist scientists and practitioners and that the real system in which we live can and should be effectively improved on the basis of the party's ideological and programmatic thought. It goes without saying that this thought must not be tightly sealed, but must be sensitive to whatever exists outside it, must be capable of assimilating great values, and must resolutely oppose that which is in conflict with socialism in theory and practice or is hostile to it.

We can and should pay careful attention to what other people have to say, conduct a meaningful dialogue with them and, if necessary, engage in polemics. However, there is no reason for assuming a defensive posture in such a dialogue. After all, it was primarily Marxist-Leninist thought that has created a rich and comprehensive vision of transforming man and society in the spirit of progress, justice, and humanism. The communists' programmatic strength is also indirectly attested to by the fact that those who not so long ago anathemized the anathemized the communists today continue to draw on Marxism for inspiration in taking greater interest in the problems of the workers class and in stressing the importance of human rights, social justice, and so on.

Who was it if not communists who have made these slogans the top slogans in the struggle for and in the construction of a new system? Has anyone been more effective than communists in laying bare, overcoming, and uprooting their weaknesses in the light of their ideological principles and moral norms? Now it is also they above all who are obliged to make efforts to further develop the theoretical thought of socialism.

The conference in question was also a contribution to this task and proved to be a rather extensive review of the achievements and gaps in the Marxist research in Poland into churches and religions, into processes of laicization, and into the propagation of the scientific views of the world. The conference was an important initiative from the view point of developing social and political theory and of assisting social and political practice. This initiative should be continued.

REACTION TO FRG MISSILE VOTE, ANDROPOV STATEMENT

'Black Page' for Bundestag

AU231016 Sofia BTA in English 0841 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, November 23 (BTA) -- The government majority-vote decision on the deployment of the American nuclear missiles in West Germany undoubtedly opens a black page in the history of the West German Bundestag. This decision runs contrary to the vital interests of the West German people and gives grounds for a heavy blow to be struck to peace and security in Europe, comments RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in Bonn. With this decision adopted against the will of the majority of the people in that country and supporting the nuclear plans of NATO, the conservative-liberal coalition in Bonn is shouldering a particularly grave responsibility, it is pointed out further in the dispatch.

The concrete dimensions of the new militarist escalation on West German soil creates a dangerous situation and threatens the cause of peace and security in Europe and the world, stresses NARODNA MLADEZH.

According to KOOPERATIVNO SELO, the deployment of the Pershing II missiles, whose parts are expected to arrive today, will practically enable the Pentagon generals to yield some day to the temptation of pushing on the button of the first strike.

The first and probably the most important consequence of this decision and its reflection on society will be a further devaluation and losing of faith in the bourgeois parliamentarism, comments on the topic OTECHESTVEN FRONT.

USSR Geneva Walkout Reported

AU232036 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] TASS announces that a plenary meeting of the USSR and U.S. delegations at the negotiations on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe took place today in Geneva. During the meeting, TASS says, the USSR delegation announced the suspension of the current round of negotiations without fixing a date for their resumption.

Soviet Remarks Reported

LD232124 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] In Geneva the Soviet-American talks on the reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe have broken off. The two delegations held a full session today in the Swiss city, and they separated without setting a date for continuing the consultation. Our correspondent Geza Foldvari adds a comment to the news on the basis of Soviet opinions:

[Foldvari] In practice the preparations for the West European deployment have finished; the American medium-range nuclear vehicles are arriving on our continent; the discussions have long been making no headway; and, finally, the parliament of the largest receiving country, the FRG, has voted for the installation of the weapons from overseas.

At the end of October, Yuriy Andropov said: Moscow will not abandon the quest for a solution, so long as the United States does not make this impossible.

He also stated that if Washington does not start the deployment of its missiles the Geneva talks can continue. It is obvious, and every fact indicates this, that the North Atlantic Alliance is adhering to the deadline of December this year of the Brussels two-track decision.

Moscow has long left no doubt that the start of deployment means the failure of Geneva. Some quotes: Yuriy Andropov: The appearance of the new American missiles in Western Europe makes impossible the continuation of the present Geneva talks; Georgiy Arbatov, academician: If the missile deployment starts, then the process of the talks on arms limitation will break off, at least for a time; Leonid Zamyatin: With the appearance of the new American weapons, the Geneva talks lose their meaning; Vadim Zagladin: The goal of the Geneva discussions is the limitation and reduction of the implements existing in Europe; so deployment from the outset questions the basic of dialogue.

Missile Parts in FRG

LD240010 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] The Soviet-American talks on the reduction of nuclear arms have been broken off in Geneva. According to a Soviet news agency TASS report, the two delegations held a full session today in the Swiss city, and consultations were concluded without naming a new date. This is connected with the news that the first elements of the U.S. Pershing missiles arrived in the FRG today. Reporting this, a West German Government spokesman added that the deployment of the 108 Pershing missiles as well as the 96 cruise missiles will be completed by 1988. Special measures have been brought into force around the U.S. base at Mutlangen in order to disguise the arrival of the missile components. This information originates from the journalists staying there, who also said that the West German policemen do not leave the roads leading to the base unguarded for a single minute. Nine journalists there have been detained.

Talks's Resumption 'Pointless'

AU241503 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, Nov 24 (BTA) -- Today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial reads: "The whole hard responsibility for the new situation now setting in Europe and the world rests exclusively with the USA and NATO". The daily points out that with the actual deployment of the US Euromissiles, the USA and Its NATO allies are pushing the arms race to a new, ever more perilous round. The whole military and strategical situation in Europe is changing to NATO's benefit. The existing balance of powers is being broken.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO points out that the stand of the USSR at the Geneva talks was opening up a practical possibility to reach a fair, honest agreement, without seeking any unilateral advantage over the other party. But the politicians in the West, who are making a decision today under the pressure of the USA, have obviously not taken into account the existing realities. The daily emphasizes that, as facts show, throughout the negotiations no one in Washington took the trouble to study the Soviet proposals seriously and easily tossed them back. The sittings in Geneva were made use of as a screen for carrying through their strategical plans.

The USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states have never given up their desire for a dialogue and for reaching mutually acceptable agreements with the West. "But to continue the dialogue under the present circumstances means to mislead the world peaceloving public, to feed vain hopes for coming to an agreement.

"The USA has rudely imposed on Western Europe its missiles which are a first-strike nuclear weapon. The thus changed military and strategical situation renders the resuming of the talks pointless", RABOTNICHESKO DELO reads.

SFRY Reaction

LD241634 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 24 Nov (TANJUG) -- Asked how Yugoslavia regards the breaking-off of the Geneva talks on "Euromissiles," Svetislav Vujovic, representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, speaking at today's press conference for foreign and domestic journalists, said: "I recall that Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, warned in the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly that a breakdown of the Geneva talks would lead to the more rapid introduction of new destructive weapons, the spread of the nuclear arms race to new areas, and the further deterioration of relations between the great powers and their blocs. This would deepen the present lack of trust and put off communication, which is the only alternative to taking the world to the brink of war. Unfortunately, the interruption of the talks confirms this view. The situation which has now arisen is the result of precisely this kind of development, which seriously complicates efforts to halt the arms race and adds a dangerous new dimension to the otherwise worsening international situation."

In this connection the spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs was asked to express an opinion on the mass demonstrations in the countries of Western Europe against the installation of "Euromissiles". He replied: "Mass demonstrations against the installation of these missiles are a reflection of the broad awareness of the senselessness and danger of the arms race. They represent a sign of the unwillingness to accept such a situation, and are an expression of the desire that the world pursue a path of peaceful coexistence and cooperation instead of a path of confrontation and exacerbation. We see in this not just a protest, but also a demand for a change in the unfavorable development of the international situation."

Andropov Statement Viewed

AU241949 Sofia BTA in English 1915 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, Nov 24 (BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov) -- The suspension of the negotiations on the limitation of the nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe is a logical and unavoidable result of the position of the United States, which made these negotiations useless. What characterizes the declaration of the first Soviet party leader and head of state on this occasion, is the unconquerable force of facts and arguments, the convincing justification of the necessity of the announced responsive measures, and the manifestation of good will.

The facts put the blame on the United States and NATO as responsible for the failure of the Geneva talks. These talks have been rendered useless since the United States has undertaken the deployment of its new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, meant for a first nuclear strike against the Soviet Union. The negotiations have been used by the United States as a screen behind which to rearm and deploy the new American nuclear weapons on West European territory. When the methods of fait accompli are used, then no negotiations can be conducted.

The responsive measures under the circumstances thus created through the fault solely of the United States and NATO, are absolutely necessary and fully justified.

They come as a means to guarantee the security, the lawful defence of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, to preserve peace and prevent a nuclear war.

An expression of good will is the emphasized readiness of the Soviet Union for the resumption of the talks when the existence of real chances is confirmed for the achievement of an agreement, upon the footing of equality and equal security, on condition that the status quo from before the start of the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles is restored, and with the manifestation of good will by the other party to the talks as well.

As far as the demagogic campaign launched by the American and the Atlantic officials is concerned, it won't be in a position to deceive the peoples of Western Europe, neither shall it be able to lessen the immense responsibility which the United States and NATO alone bear for the failure of the Geneva talks, for the dangerous worsening of the international situation, for the intensified arms race and for the gravest crime against mankind -- the preparation for a nuclear war.

INF MISSILE DEPLOYMENT 'AFFECTS' MBFR TALKS

LD241911 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] The deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe upsets the military balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and this affects in large measure the talks in Vienna as well. This was stated by Ambassador Janos Petran at today's session of the talks to reduce central European armaments and forces. The only speaker at the discussions was the leader of the Hungarian delegation.

Janos Petran emphasized that the deployment of missiles threatens not only the peace of Europe but that of the entire world. The socialist countries, with their new proposals, which were presented this year, have given proof that they are contributing to the success of the talks in Vienna. Meanwhile, the Western concept that disregards armament reduction does not reduce the tension in central Europe. Lastly, Janos Petran called on the representatives of NATO countries to contribute to the achievement of a compromise agreement in Vienna.

CTK Report

LD241924 Prague CTK in English 1644 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Vienna [no date as received] (CTK correspondent) -- Head of the Hungarian to the troop cut talks here Janos Petran said on behalf of the socialist countries that the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe caused deep concern of the socialist states. [sentence as received]

Speaking at a plenary session of the negotiations on reduction of forces and armament in central Europe, he said the installation of these missiles represents danger not only for Europe but for the whole world. The present military balance is thus being upset and this can negatively influence the Vienna talks. On February 17 and June 23, 1983, the Warsaw Pact states submitted here initiative proposals fully corresponding with the agenda of the session and respecting the interests of security of all participating states. The proposals are a reliable basis for the two sides to reach a mutually acceptable solution, Janos Petran said, adding that the NATO countries have not made a constructive response.

BUNDESTAG VOTE ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT REPORTED

AU241508 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Tirana, November 24 (ATA) - The West German Parliament adopted these days the decision on the deployment of the U.S. "cruise" and "Pershing II" nuclear missiles in the territory of West Germany. The first "Pershing II" missiles arrived in West Germany.

The decision of the West German Parliament was received with satisfaction in Washington. At a press conference in Washington, Weinberger reiterated that the United States and its allies in NATO will go ahead with the plan on the deployment of the nuclear missiles in Western Europe and that the second battery of the missiles will begin to be deployed in 3-4 months after the deployment of the first battery. The first "cruise" missiles have already arrived in Britain and their dispatch to Italy is expected to begin soon.

Meanwhile, a top Moscow official, Boris Ponomarov, voiced again the aims of the Soviet Union as to the increase of its nuclear stockpile in Eastern Europe, justifying it with the deployment of the American missiles in Western Europe.

This frenzied nuclear armament race of the two superpowers in Europe is being condemned strongly by the working masses in different countries. In the broad manifestations of protest that have been held recently, they have expressed their resolute opposition against the frenzied armament race between the two imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union and the military blocs manipulated by them. Such powerful manifestations have been organised recently in many West German cities such as in Bonn, West Berlin, Bremen, Giessen, Wiesbaden, etc.; in Oslo of Norway, etc. The participants in these manifestations have shouted slogans against the stationing of nuclear weapons of the two superpowers in Europe, against the unprecedented intensification of the armament race, against their efforts to further increase and modernise the stockpiles of the mass extermination weapons.

UPPER VOLTA GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES 23 NOV

AU241523 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Tirana, November 24 (ATA) -- A government delegation of Upper Volta led by the minister of information, Adam Ture [name as received] arrived in Albania on a friendly visit.

To welcome the delegation at the airport were the minister of education and culture, Tefta Cami, the general director of the Radio-Television, Marash Hajati, the director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Andon Berxolli and other comrades.

In honour of the government delegation from Upper Volta, led by the minister of information, Adam Ture, the minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami gave a dinner. Present were the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, the general director of Radio-Television, Marash Hajati, the director of the Albanian Telegraphic Agency, Taqo Zoto and other comrades. The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

TALKS WITH FINNISH PARLIAMENTARIANS BEGIN 21 NOV

Todorov Begins Talks

AU211720 Sofia BTA in English 1137 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, Nov 21 (BTA) -- "The relations between Bulgaria and Finland are very good" is the unanimous evaluation with which the official talks began here today between the chairmen of the parliaments of the two countries, Mr Stanko Todorov and Mr Erkki Pystynen.

Mr Erkki Pystynen arrived here yesterday at the head of a parliamentary delegation. During his visit, which is to last until November 24, he is expected to meet the president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov. "Bulgaria and Finland are fighting together for the preservation of world peace" said Mr Pystynen during his talks today.

The two parliamentary leaders expressed the conviction today that the visit is bound to provide a good opportunity for the development of parliamentary cooperation, which is an important part of the relations between Bulgaria and Finland. They share the opinion that the unity in action of the parliaments in the struggle against the escalation in armaments, for disarmament, and for the easing of world tensions is an essential condition for the preservation of world peace.

Mladenov Receives Delegation

AU211800 Sofia BTA in English 1719 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, November 21, (BTA) -- To preserve peace -- this is the highest goal facing mankind at present, stressed Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs and Mr Erkki Pystynen, speaker of the Finnish Parliament.

Mr Petur Mladenov, who received today the parliamentary delegation of Finland, which is on a visit to Bulgaria, stressed that Bulgaria esteems highly Finland's contribution to the struggle for peace, security and cooperation.

Both parties underlined the great importance Bulgaria and Finland attach to the ideas for setting up nuclear-free zones in the Balkans and the Scandinavian countries respectively. There was expressed a common wish for the further development and extending of Bulgaro-Finnish relations which are a part of the two countries' common contribution to peace, security, and cooperation in Europe.

Zhivkov Receives Delegation

AU241541 Sofia BTA in English 1137 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, November 24 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council stressed that Bulgaria esteems highly her traditional friendly relations with Finland.

Today, at his meeting with the Finnish Parliamentary delegation, headed by Mr Erkki Pystynen, speaker of Finland's parliament, which is on a visit to Bulgaria, he underlined the importance the visit has for the further cooperation between the two countries and the two peoples.

Bulgaria and Finland's very good relations prove that two countries with different social systems can cooperate in all spheres of life and above all in the most important one -- the struggle for preserving peace, Mr Erkki Pystynen stressed. There was underlined the necessity of activating the struggle for averting the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

Visit Ends 24 Nov

AU241836 Sofia BTA in English 1727 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, November 24 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Finnish relations and the two countries' role in the struggle for the preservation of peace were the main issues discussed here with a Finnish parliamentary delegation, led by the chairman of the Finnish Parliament, Mr Erkki Pystynen. The delegation was on a visit here from November 20 to 24.

The guests had talks with a delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly, led by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the assembly. They were received by the president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov.

Cooperation between Bulgaria and Finland was assessed as very good and both sides expressed willingness to develop it further. Underlined were the existing possibilities for expanding the economic contacts.

We were received as good friends in Bulgaria and got a fairly good notion of the country, Said Mr Erkki Pystynen at the end of the visit.

ZHIVKOV GIVES AWARD TO SOVIET EMBASSY OFFICIAL

AU232204 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Tonight at the Boyana residence, Comrade Todor Zhivkov presented the People's Republic of Bulgaria First Degree Order to Boris Pedishev, minister plenipotentiary and counselor at the Soviet Embassy in Bulgaria. This high state distinction is given to him for his contribution to developing Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and in connection with his final departure from our country. Later, Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a dinner in honor of the Soviet minister which was attended by Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and Kiril Zarev, as well as by Leonid Grekov, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria. The dinner was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

POLAND'S URBAN HOLDS SOFIA PRESS CONFERENCE

AU241826 Sofia BTA in English 1721 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, November 24 (BTA) -- "Poland is a strong and solid link of the Warsaw Patc. She is fulfilling and will continue to fulfill all her obligations within the framework of the Warsaw Pact agreements. The Polish Government backs the steps of the Soviet Union aimed to counter the attempts of the United States of America and its NATO allies at disrupting the existing parity of forces and at gaining unilateral military superiority," said the speaker of the Polish Government, Mr Jerzy Urban. Mr Urban arrived here yesternday at the invitation of the BTA director general, Mr Boyan Traykov. At a big press conference in Sofia today, Mr Jerzy Urban analyzed the situation in Poland.

The economic situation: The economic regress has been halted and there is a trend now towards economic growth. Poland is catching up with the 1979 level. The standard of living is getting stabilized. Prognoses: In a matter of one or two years, Poland will reach the economic level of the pre-crisis period and will begin to progress industrially.

The political situation: The acute phase of the political conflict has passed. The situation is normalized. In spite of the support of the Western propaganda centres, the opposition has no influence among the people.

On the trade unions: The new trade unions are developing steadily but not very quickly. They have at present a membership of about 3.5 million workers.

On Walesa's Nobel Prize: It was intended to return prestige to a somewhat forgotten figure. The prize was aimed, above all, at a propaganda effect.

The difficulties: In spite of the normalization of the situation in Poland, the sanctions of Ronald Reagan's administration against the country continue, as well as the attempts to interfere rudely into the internal affairs of Poland. The US Administration is finding it more and more difficult to provide excuses for the continuing sanctions.

On the relations with the socialist countries: The improvement of the situation in Poland is due to a great extent to the aid of the socialist countries. The help rendered by the Soviet Union is the most considerable. The Polish Government thanks for the political and economic support rendered by Bulgaria, which is a manifestation of Bulgaria's international solidarity, of understanding and patience.

On the relations with the Vatican: They are good and have further improved after the visit paid by the pope of Poland. The scope of mutual understanding was expanded. The differences on some important issues do not hamper these relations. The government assesses the relations with the Polish Catholic Church as positive.

Mikhaylov Receives Urban

AU241832 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov has received Minister [as heard] Jerzy Urban, spokesman of the Polish Government, who is paying a working visit to Bulgaria. During the cordial talks, Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov acquainted the Polish guest with topical issues of the socioeconomic development of Bulgaria in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress as well as with the party's policy in the intellectual sphere and more particularly with the management of the mass information media.

HUSAK OPENS CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD232125 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] The ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee opened in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle today.

The session is attended by members of the Party's Central Control Auditing Commission, heads of departments of the CPCZ Central Committee, members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and heads of party departments, secretaries of the regional party committees for industry, agriculture and ideological work, Communist members of the federal government and the national governments, chairmen of the national regional committees, secretaries of the Central Council of Trade Unions and of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union, and other guests.

The session was opened by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

After the election of working commissions, Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, delivered the report of the Central Committee Presidium on the current situation in the world.

Milos Jakes, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chaired the ensuing discussions.

The report of the Party Central Committee Presidium on the state plan for the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia for next year is being delivered by Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

23 Nov Proceedings

LD240927 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] After the presentation of CPCZ Central Committee Presidium reports, a discussion was opened at the ninth CPCZ Central Committee session. First to take the floor was Comrade Josef Korcak who dealt with the results attained by the Czech SR industry, construction industry and agriculture. He said that the Czech Government guides departments and production-economic units in planning production growth so as to secure the needs of the national economy.

Comrade Peter Colotka said that the results of the Seventh 5-Year Plan create realistic prerequisites for attaining the aims set by the 16th CPCZ Congress. He said that also in Slovakia positive trends prevail in its economic development. The Slovak Government too would also try to contribute to making departments and economic-production units adopt progressive tasks in their plans for 1984.

Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek spoke about some foreign policy issues. He pointed to the dangerous situation in Europe in connection with the deployment of new U.S. missiles. He said that the continuously deepening alliance with the USSR, and the unity and cohesiveness of the countries of the socialist community is our firmest guarantee.

After the conclusion of the 1st day of the ninth CPCZ Central Committee session, the participants visited the "Electronics and Automation 83" in Prague's Julius Fucik Park of Culture and Recreation.

The CPCZ Central Committee session will continue tomorrow.

Bilak Presents Presidium Report

LD240001 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] At today's ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, delivered the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the current world situation.

The report says that the CPCZ consistently fulfills the line of the 16th congress in the foreign political sphere. The Central Committee and the government develop comprehensive activity to strengthen the unity of the socialist community, fraternity and alliance with the USSR. The CSSR with its wide foreign political activity makes a significant contribution to the creation of conditions for development of cooperation among the forces striving for peace and social progress. The current development of international relations makes it necessary for the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the government to make decisions operatively and quickly. Thus it is correct for the Central Committee to confirm the measures of the party Central Committee Presidium and of the Federal Government adopted in the interest of the defense and security of the CSSR. At the same time we want to express our full support for the peace policy of the CPSU, the Soviet state, the countries organized in the Warsaw Pact, and the whole socialist community in their struggle to avert war, to consolidate their economic strength and deepen their cohesiveness and defense capability.

Our party and our socialist state have never before been faced with such urgency in regard to linking and putting together the tasks of the national economic plan, and in regard to a world situation that necessitates the defense of our homeland. From this stems the task of not only implementing more consistently a long-term economic strategy of high efficiency and quality of all work, but also of high demands for all-round human development, and education toward socialist patriotism and socialist and proletarian internationalism. We live in such a complicated era, in such a tense international situation that the role and significance of organizational and political-educational work of the party, of the socialist state, and of all bodies and organizations and bodies of the National Front increase at an unprecedented rate. It is of vital importance that the widest groups of our population be able to orient themselves correctly, to distinguish what is of main importance from a long-term viewpoint and what is the task of the day, and realize what is the aim of the socialist community's efforts and what are the intentions of imperialism. It is of vital importance that the working people be consistently aware of the danger threatening the world and our peoples, which comes from an imperialist policy that is driving the world to the edge of a precipice. The task is to make them aware of their participation in this heroic struggle, to make them understand that only conscientious and selfless work contributes to economic development, to the defense-strength of our republic, and to the growth of its importance and contribution to the socialist community in the struggle against war and for world peace.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report says further that we are living through the most critical period since World War II. Because of the most reactionary forces of imperialism, the international situation has radically changed in the last few years. Imperialism created and inflames very dangerous hotbeds of war and tension. U.S. imperialism is attempting the most dangerous and most risky adventures in Europe. Socialism is at its strongest in Europe, and here is the main obstacle that prevents U.S. imperialism from dictating its conditions to the world.

So we have to pay great attention to the situation in Europe. Any conflagration that starts in Europe would become a nuclear disaster for all mankind. It would be a mistake not to see that not everyone is fully aware of this danger. There are still enough people who understand the current tense international situation as a temporary deviation and are quite carefree. This is the result of, among other things, the fact that owing to the great effort of the socialist countries, and in particular of the USSR, Europe has been living in peace for 38 years.

The CPCA Central Committee Presidium report adds that our party has on more than one occasion stressed that detente and peaceful coexistence cannot eliminate the lawful character [zakonistosti] of class struggle. Imperialism has not diminished for one moment its ideological subversion against socialism. It has gradually transferred it from the ideological area to relations between states. In the West, particularly in the United States, politicians have come to power who say that detente is a one-way street, allegedly serving only the USSR and the socialist countries. They have been preaching the policy of gradual departure from detente. The departure from peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems has however not brought anything positive to capitalism. Capitalism is not able to eliminate crisis and growing socio-economic problems. Its helpnessness is the source of its anxiety, aggressivity, adventurism; it loses the ability to make a realistic assessment of the given situation and of trends of historical development. Imperialism was trying also before World War II to find a way out from an economic crisis in foreign aggression and in an antipopular policy in their own countries. It is generally known what the outcome of all this was.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report notes that imperialism today is also seeking a way out of the crisis. It is becoming increasingly aware that it is unable to prove its superiority in the long term over socialism in a peaceful competition. Thus the U.S. military-industrial complex needed to create a government oriented toward the creation of tension and not to continuing the policy of peaceful coexistence. Increasing tension in the world situation means for imperialists have also formed a sick theory to the effect that they have to make us arm ourselves to death [uzbrojit]; that they will force the socialist countries to spend even more on defense and thus interfere with their peaceful construction plans.

The Presidium report continues by saying that while for many European countries, in particular the USSR, World War II meant dozens of millions of dead people and enormous destruction of material and cultural values, for the United States it meant flourishing and prosperity. The United States became rich on the suffering, poverty and blood of hundreds of millions of people, and it assumed toward poverty-stricken and devastated Europe the role of a rich uncle helping his poor relatives.

Moreover they reached the conclusion that as the only proprietor of the nuclear bomb they had the right to dictate their will. In Europe, following World War II, antiwar resistance prevailed. This was not the case in the United States. On the contrary, the desire to dominate the world propelled it to new dangerous adventures. It began to impose its ideas of a new world order and way of life. It unleashed wars in Korea, in Vietnam, the Near, and Middle East, and in Central America, and is preparing to unleash a world conflagration on the European continent. It cannot come to terms with the fact that its nuclear monopoly has been broken and with it also the invulnerability of its territory. It also cannot accept that despite enormous effort, provocations, coups, and crimes, they do not succeed in stopping the spread of socialism, whose example and ideas show the nations the path to real liberty and progress.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report further notes that U.S. imperialism in order to gain military-strategic superiority over the USSR has started a round of armament unprecedented in the history. Since the end of World War II the United States has spent $6 billion on military expenditures while United States itself has millions of unemployed and, as the United States itself admits, has 2 millions beggars in its country. Some 25 million Americans cannot read and write, 75 million Americans have no more knowledge than a child in the fifth form of a primary school. Can anyone imagine and understand that, if we make a relative comparison with the United States, 1 million people would be illiterate in Czechoslovakia? At a time when in the developing world hundreds of millions of people are starving, when there are not funds for education and basic medical drugs, the NATO states spend $1 billion daily on armamaents for killing people and destroying irreplaceple values. The United States and its NATO allies refuse all peace proposals of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact states. The more cynical, aggressive and irrational is the policy of imperialism, the more they accuse the USSR and the countries of the socialist community that they do not want to accept their ideas on peace and security. They also officially declare that they want peace. It is not their words that create a problem but their actual deeds. The imperialist idea of peace is: the death of socialist countries, even if it costs the death of Europe.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report deals also with the attitude toward the so-called zero solution of the medium-range missiles issue. The aim of the real zero option, as proposed by the USSR, is to destroy on the Europeans continent all nuclear medium-range arms and those with operational-strategic purpose. The USSR proposes equality and equal security for all. On the other hand, the zero option according to the U.S. idea is that of unilateral disarmament for the USSR, and includes only medium-range ground missiles without taking into account the French and British missiles, which no one doubts are aimed at the USSR. Everything that Reagan and his directors propose and prepare, as they themselves admit, has one goal: destroy communism. By deploying the medium-range missiles in West Europe the United States is creating a platform not only against the Warsaw pact countries but also against the countries of Near and Middle East and against many African states. To fulfill their monstruous ideas, they are preparing the conditions for the first nuclear strike against the USSR and the individual socialist countries. The delude themselves with the belief that a first nuclear strike would give them a chance, as they themselves claim, to win a limited nuclear war.

In Europe, Japan, and the United States itself strong antiwar demonstrations are being held. In the FRG 76 percent of the population opposes the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles on their territory. The NATO Supreme commander declared however that the missiles will be deployed despite the protests of the West European population. This was the motto of the Bundestag session in the FRG yesterday -- and of the earlier session of the British Parliament -- which approved the deployment of the missiles on its territory. The FRG Government has thus assumed an enormous responsibility to history. We thus appreciate all the more, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report says, the FRG Social Democratic Party's realization that the deployment of U.S. missiles on FRG territory conflicts with the interests of the peoples of the FRG and of all Europe. The FRG Social Democratic Party rejected the missile deployment.

By deploying the U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe, the United States is pursuing at least two goals: create conditions for carrying out a first nuclear strike; and, realizing the risk entailed in this, it counts on its second plan to gain superiority in nuclear missiles, which should enable it to carry out a policy of pressure and blackmail as part of its effort to liquidate the revolutionary achievements of the socialist countries. It continues to believe in the so-called domino theory, that is, that the destablization of the situation in one socialist country after the other would create a chain reaction that would cause the disintegration of socialism.

Reagan's adviser (Goring Crane) has written quite openly that the USSR ought to reckon with the death of its state. His statement to the effect that the U.S. missiles would be deployed in Europe even if there were no Soviet SS-20 missiles contradicts all the arguments used as a justification that the United States ought to protect West Europe from the Soviet threat. The United States does not want agreement on missiles. Its presence at the talks in Geneva is only a cover-up for deluding the European and the world public. It stubbornly refuses all peace proposals of the USSR and of the other socialist countries.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report recalls at least some of them: the proposals included in the Political Declaration adopted at the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states on 5 January this year in Prague; the documents of the World Assembly for Life and Peace Against Nuclear War; the declaration of the highest representatives of the socialist countries on 28 June 1983 in Moscow; specific and businesslike proposals delivered by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Despite the enormous effort of the USSR, the socialist countries and the antiwar and peace movement the U.S. medium-range missiles will be deployed in West Europe. The first Pershing II missiles are to arrive in the FRG in the next few days. In order to delude the peoples they play with words. West German Chancellor Kohl is trying to justify it by saying that deployment does not mean application. He consciously conceals the fact that the application will be decided not by the Bundestag but by the United States, without its consent.

We cannot take lightly what is being prepared. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Czechoslovak Government, aware of their responsibility for the peaceful and calm life of the Czechoslovak peoples, cannot watch passively what is taking place west of our borders, and they had to adopt relevant measures. With regard to the real danger created by the deployment of U.S. missiles in West Europe, the CSSR Government and the USSR Government decided to start preparatory work on the development of operative tactical missile complexes. We wish to inform the Central Committee that our party and the Czechoslovak peoples received this decision in the interest of the security of our homeland and in the socialist community. They received it with understanding and deliberation [rozvazne].

However, this should not make us carefree, self-satisfied and convinced that everybody, without exception, understands the inevitability of this decision. There will be a sufficient number of attempts by the West and by some of their flunkeys in our country to spread alarming news, disinformation and various forms of intimidation and provocations. They will continue to distort and conceal the truth that the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty countries put forward a number of proposals on the reduction of military force, on entire disarmament, on the destruction of nuclear arms, on abolishing military blocs, on signing a treaty on nonuse of military force, and many other proposals. The U.S. and its NATO allies have not even replied to these proposals. On the contrary, they decided to (?develop) new systems of arms, new missiles, and spread the danger of war to outer space. We have declared on many occasions that we are against the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles because these are first-strike weapons, and if the United States deploys them we shall have no choice but to take relevant countermeasures. The imperialist threat make us adopt this step. In the interest of the preservation of peace, as Comrade Gustav Husak said at the 16th congress, we shall do everything, in close cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries, within our power, to strengthen security of the socialist community and prevent the imperialist aggressive forces from changing the current military-strategic balance.

The guarantee for the security of the socialist community as a whole and its individual countries is not based only on the quantity and quality of weapons, but also on the strength of their economies, unity and social commitment based on a high degree of political-ideological firmness, the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium notes. The present places great demands on mass-political work and on every communist. It is necessary to explain in flexible, clear and comprehensive terms the policy of our party and the role and place of our socialist state in this difficult struggle for peace and socialism. Our propaganda and agitation must never forget its duty to defend, explain and daily repeat our basic truth, namely that only socialism liberates man and ensures democracy and true human rights for him that only socialism is capable of creating prerequisites for the elimination of wars from the life of mankind. It is necessary to recall every day that in this struggle history has entrusted a difficult but noble task to the CPSU, the Soviet state, and the heroic Soviet people. They carry the greatest burden in preserving the very existence of human civilization.

It would be untrue if we believed that this irreplaceable role of the Soviet Union in this historical struggle was understood by everyone. In our country, as elsewhere, there are groups that suppress and twist the truth about the role of the Soviet Union and help disseminate lies -- as if the progress of events in international relations were determined by rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States and as if other countries were merely drawn into this dangerous maelstrom. The need to broadly explain that this is not just some sort of clash between two superpowers, but a historical struggle between two opposite social systems: socialism and capitalism, stands out ever more clearly.

We must see to it that as many people as possible, the young generation in particular, correctly understand the processes going on in the contemporary world, that they understand the true meaning and contents of the various declarations and political terminology, that they know who talks -- and in whose interest -- and, finally, to what (?class they belong).

When Reagan says that the realm of evil -- The Soviet Union and communism -- must be destroyed, we cannot understand it as a mere turn of phrase, but as a military-political and strategic goal. He forces the entire capitalist world to put this target first in everything: in policy, economy, diplomacy, ideology and military doctrines. This is not the first time it is being done. Similar tasks were set by imperialism from the first day of the existence of the Soviet Union. The promoters of these plans have disappeared in the historical past, and socialism and communism are progressing forward. The ideas of Marxism-Leninism are proving their strength and invincibility.

Many political and military statements cause concern over whether the responsible representatives in the United States know geography and history. It is becoming ever clearer that in the United States the helm is in the hands of forces whose rabid hatred for progress and socialism makes them blind, clouds their senses, and makes sober thinking impossible. Their philosophy is simple. According to them, the world is divided into only two parts: the good part, i.e., everything American and those who want to serve them; and everything socialist, progressive, which must be destroyed. There is a great danger in this simplified and unrealistic view, emphasizes the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, delivered at the ninth session of the party Central Committee by Comrade Vasil Bilak.

There have also been such people who would like to discredit and review the Yalta agreement and Potsdam Treaty, and thus renew revanchist plans for changing the existing situation in Europe, including the legally valid way in which territorial questions have been settled.

The demand necessary to support those who reject what was imposed on defeated Germany by the victorious powers in 1945 concerns also the life of our republic and our people. They would like to comfort us so that we do not take any notice of revanchism. Allegedly, such phenomena are only something peripheral, but we know that to underestimate this danger would be shortsighted.

The report of the Presidium goes on to recall that it was Western great powers that refused to cooperate and broke the alliance that had come into being in the anti-Hitler coalition during World War II. During the war, they could not deny the heroism and selflessness of the Soviet people. But after the war they made great effort to distort the history of this war, and weaken the world's admiration for the Soviet Union, which carried the brunt of the fight against fascism. Now, when the 40th anniversary of victory over Hitlerite Germany and militaristic Japan is approaching, the bourgeoisie finances entire teams of various experts and scientific institutions to twist the truth about World War II and the role of the Soviet Union in it. If we visit any museum in the West we find that everything connected with the causes of the war and with the truth about the Soviet Union and its heroic army have been removed. Many American and West European politicians like to use the threat that the Soviet Union -- through its peace policy -- wants to break the unity of the Atlantic Alliance. Kohl, in particular, used this threat yesterday and the day before yesterday.

The view that there are differences even among the governments of the capitalist countries is true. However, this has not been caused by the socialist countries, it is intrinsic to the very nature of imperialism and to its law of the jungle. The United States is trying to overcome the differences among the various capitalist states with an alleged threat from Moscow and the specter of communism. The imperialists are united in their enmity of socialism.

The report of the Presidium goes on to note that the struggle for the minds of the people has been waged since time immemorial: On the one hand there is the search for truth, on the other hand the truth is being obliterated. Vast means are being used to this end in the world. Of course, the tasks of the national-economic plan demand and will demand the everyday care of the party, trade unions, the federal and the national governments, individual ministries, national committees, and the entire managerial structure. But in doing this we must not forget even for an instant that man and his awareness are the determining factor: his active and responsible attitude he has towards his place of work, family, his village and his fatherland.

The psychological war waged against us is of a specific nature: It sharply aims at blunting our vigilance, determination, activity, and ideological firmness. It operates with an entire army of ideologists, journalists, scientists, sociologists, psychologists, disinformation experts, and, in particular, it has to its disposal vast financial and material means. To put it figuratively, it is being waged through various systems, with light and heavy weapons of both medium and intercontinental range. At the moment, the correct and vital principle that the military-strategic balance must not be upset has been laid down in the military sphere. In the fight for the minds and hearts of the people and in explaining and disseminating the truth about our policy, we are unfortunately, lagging behind our adversaries with regard to equipment of our material-technological basis, necessary to paralyze ideological subversion, the report notes.

Hostile radio transmitters broadcast 37 hours a day in the Czech and Slovak languages. TV signals from the West cover quite a sizeable part of our territory. Further millions of dollars have been released for the construction of still more powerful radio and television systems. Through them, streams of disinformation are poured out every day, lies are presented as truths, cynicism as humanism, amorality as a virture, oppression as freedom, dictatorship as democracy.

What is our potential and ability to face these insidious and ever stronger attacks of the enemy? What makes us strong in this struggle? It is the invincible ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the truth of communism; these ideas and truths express the fundamental desires and interests of the working man, they embody the source of unity and ability to act of our party, the cohesion of the party and people, the unity of our nations and nationalities. On this foundation rests the indivisible alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

To reach the broad public with our truth and to carry out an ideological offensive and counterpropaganda, we need still more effective means, the report of the Central Committee Presidium notes. To use a metaphor: Even if we were outstanding artillery men, we would have little success if we fired guns at missiles. Now it is not enough that our people know about socialism, about world developments and about the historical role of the Soviet Union and the socialist community; what the world knows about us and about socialism is also important. We must assume that the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe will sharpen the situation in an unprecedented way. It also must be taken into consideration that in the antiwar movement in West European countries, it may appear to some that the struggle has been lost, and they could succumb to hopelessness, scepticism, and fatalism. In our propaganda we must in more ways and more actively point out that this struggle has not been in vain, that it will continue in the new circumstances, that it must be multiplied, and that the antiwar movement has been and will continue to be a great force against missiles ever being used.

In the struggle for peace, against the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe and their use, an important role is being played by the international communist and workers' movement. Communist parties represent the best organized, most cohesive political force for defending the class interests of the proletariat and other working people on both the national and international scale.

We do not pretend that there are no different attitudes in the stances of some communist and workers' parties to certain questions. We do not stir up and do not wish to stir up any public discussions -- this is not the main thing at the moment -- but we try to act in a united way on the fundamental current questions, in the struggle for peace and for averting war, and thus win further broad strata of the people for the antiwar movement.

The CPCZ, through its principled Marxist-Leninist approaches and its consistent struggle for the construction of socialism [passage indistinct] cooperates with the vast majority of communist and workers' parties. It develops cooperation with many socialist and social-democratic parties. The peace-loving, antiwar forces that attended the World Assembly for Peace and Life Against Nuclear War were able to find out on the spot that the CSSR is a noble fighter for peace and cooperation, and that it supports everyone who is against oppression, unemployment, and for freedom and peace. Thus we consistently act and will continue to act in the spirit of the 16th CPCZ Congress, the report of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee says.

The current international situation requires stronger unity among the countries of the socialist community in the political, economic, and military sphere. Despite the danger of war threatening mankind and thanks to the great effort of the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and all anti-imperialist forces, including those courageois politicians who think realistically, we live and work in peace. Our effort aims at creating and multiplying the wealth of our country for a happy and peaceful life of the existing and future generations.

Our talking openly about the very dangerous situation in the world does not mean that we succumb to some sort of uncertainty or pessimism. On the contrary, we are, and we hope we have reason to be, optimistic. We believe that there are sufficient forces and sufficient commonsense to preserve peace. It is our duty to make as great a contribution as possible to this. Our entire effort and our plans follow the course of peace.

These plans cannot be fulfilled with our hands in our pockets or by sitting in some sheltered little corner. The party, trade union, and youth organizations and bodies, the national committees and the entire National Front, must work in such a way that everyone understands the seriousness of the time and that it is his duty to work and live in a way that makes possible the elimination of shortcomings that weaken socialism and our republic. We cannot afford to tolerate slipshod work, parasitic attitudes, deception, profiteering at the expense of society, or uninspiring pragmatism. We are not idealists, dreamers, or people believing in the strength of passive faith. We believe in the vast and creative power of the people, in its potential and ability. This power alone can help us fulfill even our most demanding plans.

We must say quite frankly: The defense and security of the republic demand and will demand considerable material resources. More than once, our people have demonstrated their burning patriotism. There is no doubt that at this time, again, they will not hesitate to put forth the effort and means required for the defense of its fatherland and for the happy life of future generations.

No one wants or asks anything impossible; the point is to have the CSSR's resources sensibly utilized and rationalized toward a greater growth of the national income and national wealth. This requires the utilization of the entire production and scientific-technological potential of our country. Only through selfless, careful, and well-organized work can we create values, making it possible to cover the increased expenditures on defense while at the same time ensuring the material and cultural standards of the people. Now more than ever, our life will be commensurate with our work! Gottwald's "Build the country, thus strengthen peace!" is still valid.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium is convinced that the Central Committee will approve the progress and the decision adopted by the Central Committee Presidium and the federal government in realizing the line of the 16th congress in the foreign policy sphere. It is a continuation of the policy of peace, the policy of strengthening the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community. This policy stems from the dearest interests of the Czechoslovak people: their future and security. It is a policy of socialist patriotism and internationalism; says the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Presidium on the current international situation, delivered by Comrade Vasil Bilak at the ninth session of the party Central Committee.

The next part of the session was chaired by Milos Jakes, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. The report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the State Plan of Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for 1984 was delivered by Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Potac said that in spite of more complicated and difficult internal and external conditions we have been securing the fundamental aim set by the 16th congress of the party: maintain and improve the living standard of the population.

In 1983 we set out to accelerate the dynamics of development of the national economy without increasing material and raw material input. The basic and concrete orientation of the plan for 1984 is the strategic line of the 16th party congress towards intensification of the economy and the goals and tasks of the 1981-85 Five-Year plan. The plan for 1984 establishes a further upward trend and maintains the course towards a speedier development of national economy.

The main feature of next year's plan is consistent enforcement of higher efficiency and work productivity and more effective utilization of materials and raw materials. To this end, particular use will be made of the results of scientific technical advancement; of higher savings of fuel, power, metals, of other raw materials; and of wider involvement in the international socialist division of labor and enforcement of greater frugality in all spheres of the national economy.

According to the plan, the increase of the gross national income is to reach 3 percent. In keeping with the expected results in the creation of resources and in the growth of effectivity, personal consumption is to grow by 1.5 percent, consumption by 2.8 percent. The financial income of the inhabitants will increase by 1.6 percent. As in 1983, average earnings will increase. Earnings can be increased only with the growth of labor productivity and of saving on the number of personnel. Financial resources ought to be utilized to stimulate more interest in good quality work, and should lead to higher output and to growth of the social production of work. Retail turnover will grow by 1.9 percent. The improvement of supplies to the home market will be made based on the growth of supplies of industrial products and on an improved and wider assortment of food products. Paid services to the population will expand further. The plan secures the growth of funds for education, health care, culture, and the whole area of culture. Ninety-thousand apartments will be built and the volume of construction work will grow to assure a full program of apartment construction.

The main role for creation of resources will be played by industry, where production will grow by 2 percent. Comrade Potac described the most important tasks of the plan in the individual spheres of the industry. The plan is based on results attained and counts on an over 2 percent drop in demands for energy in the production of national income. In agriculture and food production the plan sets tasks basically on the level of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. In keeping with the conclusions of the 16th party congress, emphasis will be laid in particular on self-sufficiency in the production of food, and in attaining harmony between crop and livestock production through speedier development of crop production.

Comrade Potac stressed that the basic way to secure the plan for 1984 will be to assert consistently the conclusions of the eighth session of the party Central Committee on the accelerated application of science and technology in practice. The plan provides for fitting out the research and development base with material-technical and working equipment to meet the goals of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The plan directs the whole production sphere towards seeking the most effective ways for involving Czechoslovakia in the international socialist distribution of labor. In relations with nonsocialist countries the plan sets the task of increasing the export value of our economy and making foreign exchange more effective.

The main prerequisite for successful implementation of the economic policy of the party and the fulfillment of the planned tasks is a higher quality of management in keeping with more demanding and more complicated conditions of the economic development. The condition for reaching the aims set for 1984 is to develop widely the initiative and working involvement of collectives and of individuals, says the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for 1984, delivered by Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, today at the ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Session Continues 24 Nov

LD241405 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] The ninth CPCZ Central Committee session is continuing in the Spanish Hall at Prague Castle today. It is discussing the reports of the Party's Central Committee Presidium on the current international situation and on the CSSR state plan for economic and social development for next year. The discussion is chaired by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

24 Nov Proceedings

LD241621 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The ninth CPCZ Central Committee session continued in the Spanish Hall at Prague Castle today.

During the discussions, Comrade Miroslav Mamula said that conditions have been created in the North Moravian region for the tasks of this year's plan to be not only fulfilled, but overfulfilled in the desired directions.

Comrade Marie Musilkova talked about the results of the work of the Havlickuv Brod state farm. Comrade Jan Pirc stressed that the Party Central Committee Presidium reports set out a clear orientation for further work in strengthening the Czechoslovak economy and for the struggle for preservation of peace.

Comrade Antonin Kapek, who talked about problems concerning intensive development of the national economy, said that the scientific-technological development plan has to be aimed at better use of secondary raw materials, while new methods of their processing in the production process must be sought.

Comrade Antonin Jelinek pointed to the results of political organizational work of party organs and organizations in the South Bohemian region in the economic sphere. Comrade Gejza Slapka talked about preparations of the state plan for next year in the factories and enterprises of Bratislava.

Comrade Jaroslav Hajn praised the effort of the North Bohemian miners who will fulfill this year's coal extraction plan in both quantitative and qualitative indices.

Resolution on Missile Issue

LD242022 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] At its ninth session in Prague today, the CPCZ Central Committee unanimously approved the following resolution:

The resolution says that at its ninth session the CPCZ Central Committee discussed and approved the report of the Party Central Committee Presidium on the current international situation, delivered by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Party Central Committee. The meeting also discussed and approved the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the state plan for economic and social development for 1984, delivered by Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

The CPCZ Central Committee notes in the resolution that the world situation is sharpening exceptionally and peace is being seriously endangered because of the actions of the most reactionary imperialist circles, particularly the United States. In an attempt to upset the military-strategic balance and to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states, U.S. militaristic circles are taking further dangerous steps. An unprecedented feverish arms build-up -- particularly in the nuclear sphere of interest of the NATO bloc, patching together new aggressive blocs, carrying out subversive actions and gross and unashamed interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states -- all this is designed to ensure the dominant position of U.S. imperialism in the world. The extension of its military presence in various parts of the globe is a threat to every country whose policy is not in line with Washington's ideas. Brutal and armed aggression against Grenada, direct military interference in Lebanon, and stirring-up old conflicts and initiating new conflict situations all over the world, graphically demonstrates just how far the United States intends to go in its hatred of progress.

The resolution goes on to note that a particularly dangerous situation has come about in Europe. The United States and its allies in the North Atlantic Alliance have already started deploying U.S. medium-range missiles on the territory of some West European countries. This is further proof that the United States is not interested in achieving equal agreement but in only one thing: deploying U.S. nuclear missiles on the borders of the socialist community, irrespective of the consequences. U.S. imperialism scorns the opinion of the vast majority of the citizens of West Europe and of the United States itself, an opinion clearly expressing resistance to U.S. plans which endanger the security of European nations.

For 2 years at the Geneva talks, the Soviet Union put forward realistic, constructive and far-reaching proposals for a radical reduction of nuclear weapons. These proposals, however, were completely ignored by the American side. The Soviet Union again proved that the purpose of its endeavor, supported by the CSSR and by all European socialist states, is to eliminate all nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical weapons -- from our continent.

The resolution further emphasizes that the new U.S. missiles in West Europe represent a qualitatively new threat to the socialist countries, because they are intended for use in a first nuclear strike. The Bundestag, which gave the green light for deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles on German territory, took a significant step in increasing the danger that the fire of war could start on German soil again.

Czechoslovakia cannot view indifferently the fact that new U.S. nuclear-missile weapons are being deployed close to our borders. The Czechoslovak people have learned sufficiently from the lessons of its moving history. Our people will remember the result of piling-up weapons on the territory of its immediate western neighbor before World War II. In the interest of ensuring our country's security and the defense of the entire socialist community, as well as preserving the balance of power, the Czechoslovak Government -- together with the Government of the Soviet Union -- have decided to begin preparatory work for developing operational-tactical missile complexes on Czechoslovak territory.

The CPCZ Central Committee expresses its full agreement with the statement of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and with the stance of the party Central Committee Presidium of 24 October 1983, concerning the agreement between the governments of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union on these matters.

The CPCZ Central Committee is convinced that, despite the complexity of the current situation, the means exist for overcoming the dangerous stage in the development of international relations, as sought by the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and other countries of the socialist community. The results of the Madrid meeting on convening a conference on measures aimed at deepening trust and disarmament in Europe are proof of this.

The resolution of the ninth CPCZ Central Committee session goes on to stress that the joint effort of Warsaw Treaty countries was expressed in the Prague Declaration of the January session of the Political Consultative Committee and in the joint statement of the highest party and state officials of the socialist countries at their meeting in Moscow last June. The governments of the NATO countries, however, continue to be deaf to all these initiatives and proposals put forward by the socialist countries and in particular to the proposal on the conclusion of a treaty between the Warsaw Pact countries and those of NATO on the nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations. In these circumstances our people must, like the nations of our countries, show increased vigilance toward the threat hanging over mankind. In close ties and mutual cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, with the communist, workers' and national liberation movement, the Nonaligned Movement and other revolutionary and democratic forces of the world, it is possible to avert nuclear catastrophe and to defend peace.

We shall continue to base all our plans and perspectives in the future on friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

The resolution of the ninth CPCZ Central Committee session goes on to stress that further dynamic development of our national economy and fulfillment of the social and economic program of the 16th CPCZ Congress is an important part of our struggle for peace. The Central Committee has noted that despite the unprecedented complicated international situation and discriminatory measures imposed by the capitalist states we are succeeding, in close cooperation with the socialist countries and in particular with the Soviet Union, in safeguarding the dynamism of development and the smooth functioning of the national economy and maintaining the people's living standard and social guarantees. We are succeeding in ensuring the transition of the economy onto an intensive path of development, raising the efficiency of production and quality of work, intensifying economies and speeding up the dynamism of development even while consuming less raw materials, energy, production materials and labor.

Besides overwhelmingly positive tendencies, however, certain shortcomings continue to persist in the development of the national economy. These shortcomings have subjective causes in many cases.

The resolution goes on to say that the state plan of the fourth year of the seventh 5-Year Plan provides for fulfilling the strategic line of the 16th CPCZ Congress for intensification of the national economy. It is essential to consistently fulfill the tasks aimed at deepening and broadening the integration of the Czechoslovak economy in the international division of labor with the CEMA countries.

The Central Committee regards as an important task the ensuring of the development and equilibrium of external economic relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, increasing and getting better value from exports to the nonsocialist countries and the further reduction of indebtedness in convertible currencies.

The principal objective of the plan for new year is the maintenance of the attained living standards and the further improvement of their quality as set by the 16th party congress. The Central Committee demands that industry and agriculture, as well as trade, should provide for qualitatively better supplies to the internal market, to consolidate its overall balance and by more resolutely eliminating shortages in the range of goods, provide to meet the population's demands better and more readily.

The resolution goes on to stress that successful fulfillment of the tasks of the state plan places high demands on managerial and organizational work and calls for comprehensive application of the improved system of planning management and for deepening it further.

Development of the role of working collectives and broadening the participation by working people in the management of production is a political task of fundamental importance. For this purpose it is necessary to create the necessary conditions, to ensure regular, well-organized work of good quality, see to it that working time is fully utilized, and carry through consistently the socialist principles of remuneration. Strengthening state and work discipline at all levels of management and at every work-place must become a permanent and everyday matter for economic officials, party, trade union, youth organs, and organizations.

The CPCZ Central Committee places much emphasis on consistantly ensuring the tasks of next year's plan, detailing them and their equable fulfillment, and instructs all party organs and organizations, communists in governments, central bodies, national committees, social organizations, enterprises and plants to carry out precise monthly and quarterly checks on the fulfillment of the plan in line with the requirements and approaches embodies in the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on 19 August this year. In order to secure the economic and political objectives of the current year it is necessary at all work-places to make use of the development of initiative and socialist competition in honor of the coming important anniversaries.

The CPCZ Central Committee calls on all Communists to give a personal example in fulfilling tasks. It instructs party bodies and organizations in all sectors to intensify efforts and the effectiveness of work and to ensure that the membership meetings of primary organizations at the beginning of next year pass in a creative and constructive spirit in line with the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium of 14 October this year.

The CPCZ Central Committee is convinced that not only the Communists but all the working people of our country, by their selfless work, concrete deeds and creative activity in fulfilling the tasks of the seventh 5-Year plan, will support the policy and efforts of the CPCZ, ensuring the construction of an advanced socialist society and the defense capability of our country.

The resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee ninth session stresses that the stronger and more united our homeland and the entire socialist community is, the stronger and clearer will be the peace perspective, the more realistic will be the hopes that the threat of nuclear war will be averted. War is not predestined by fate -- peace must be defended!

Husak Concludes Session

LD242003 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The CPCZ Central Committee approved the two reports delivered at its ninth session and other important documents. It released Comrade Eugen Turzo from membership in the Central Committee in connection with his election as deputy chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission and chairman of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Party Central Committee, delivered the concluding speech at the ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The party Central Committee session ended with the Internationale.

Husak Speech Outlined

LD242019 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] We shall now acquaint you with the contents of the address delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the close of the ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, which ended in Prague today.

He underlined that the discussion confirmed the full unity of views of the Central Committee on the key questions of foreign policy, economic development and the work of our party. In connection with the questions of the current international political situation discussed by the Central Committee, he stressed that the fundamental line of our foreign policy will continue to be the struggle for peace, for detente, for constructively solving current international problems and for disarmament. The aggressive policy of imperialism demands that we continue this struggle with still greater emphasis and intensity.

In view of the militaristic steps of the United States and its allies in the North Atlantic alliance, and above all in view of the deployment of new U.S. missiles in some West European states, it is necessary to consistently link our struggle for peace with strengthening defense capability. This is facilitated by the agreement between the Government of the CSSR and the USSR Council of Ministers on starting preparatory work for the development of missile complexes of an operational-tactical nature on Czechoslovak territory, and by our general attention to further raising of the combat and political preparedness of our armed forces.

Comrade Gustav Husak said that we have to explain to people patiently, honestly, and convincingly the cause of the sharpening of the current international situation and the necessity of strengthening defense capability and to see to permanently strengthening the alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, an alliance providing guarantees for preserving peaceful conditions for the life and work of our people.

He praised highly the support for the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union, the CSSR, and the socialist community, publicly expressed by millions of our citizens at meetings and rallies.

Comrade Gustav Husak went on to deal with the economic results of this year and the tasks of the state plan for 1984. He praised the positive results achieved in the national economy, which confirm that our economy has the sources and prerequisites for our maintaining a fast economic growth also in the future. At the same time this year's results are also a confirmation of the correctness of the progress and the measures of the Central Committee and party bodies and organizations in ensuring economic tasks. It is necessary to apply this approach consistently also in 1984.

Along with highly praising positive results, it is necessary also to see clearly the weak points in the quality of production, in technological development, savings, exports and in other spheres. In order to achieve a more decisive improvement in these spheres it is necessary to constantly improve the quality of managerial work in which a lot of routine and unimaginative attitudes persist. At all levels of management it is necessary to raise personal responsibility, to strengthen both state and work discipline and control. Comrade Gustav Husak went on to say that more demanding tasks require the further deepening of the leading role of the party, a more consistent application of party control, and improving political-organizational and educational work.

At the beginning of 1984 membership meetings of the primary organisations of the CPCZ are to be held. On the basis of the conclusions of today's session of the CPCZ Central Committee they will assess the work done and stipulate tasks for next year.

It is important that these gatherings, namely the primary organizations' meetings, result in the further growth of the activity of communists, and in strengthening the ideological and political unity and action-ability of the party. The more than 1.5 million communists represent a great force in our society. If this force does everything for the fulfillment of tasks in 1984 it will be a guarantee that we make another important step in implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. We are entering a stage in which we should recall the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation fight of our people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army. This will be an opportunity to again emphasize the great ideals from which our socialist present has grown and to draw from them strength for our future struggles.

In conclusion Comrade Husak expressed the conviction that in 1984, too, the peaceful work of our people will continue successfully to develop.

BUNDESTAG DECISION SAID 'ADVENTURIST, DANGEROUS'

LD231207 Prague CTK in English 1044 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Karel Cisar commentary]

[Text] Prague -- The West German Parliament has supported the government's consent to the siting of new American first-strike missiles on the territory of the FRG. The Bundestag thus backed the dangerous intention of the USA and NATO to gain military superiority.

The Bundestag disrespected the desire of the majority of the West German population and warnings from all European countries. Its decision proved that it is a captive of the adventurous militarist policy of the United States.

Parliamentary approval is also sought by the Conservative government in London and the right-wing government in Norway, although no missiles are to be sited in the latter. NATO armament solidarity is evidently more important to governments than the desire of the nations of member states.

The parliament and government in Bonn support the dangerous militarist policy of Ronald Reagan as if the FRG was not the country which could lose most by sharpened international tension. Of all European countries, the FRG benefited most from the policy of detente.

The Bundestag debate showed that the West German ruling circles are also a captive of their own propaganda. The only reasons they gave for the new armament were, in essence, only various statements about a "Soviet danger." This anti-Sovietism is strongly reminiscent of the Nazi propaganda about "Bolshevik danger" before Hitlerite Germany attacked the Soviet Union. But the adventurous decision in Bonn is much more dangerous, for Europe and for the FRG in particular.

KORCAK SAYS MISSILE MEASURES 'PATRIOTIC NECESSITY'

AU221525 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Nov 83 pp 1, 7

[CTK/"(DA)"-signed report: "Creating and Spreading Beauty"]

[Excerpts] Prague, 20 Nov -- The New Stage of the National Theater in Prague began operations this Sunday evening with a festive premiere of the play Strakonice Bagpiper by Josef Kajetan Tyl.

The first-night performance was attended by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Vasil Bilak, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, and Josef Korcak; by CPCZ Central Committee secretaries Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Frantisek Pitra; by members of the governments of the CSSR and the Czech Socialist Republic, by CSSR Federal Assembly members, and by other representatives of our political and cultural life.

Comrade Josef Korcak spoke at the opening ceremony: We are opening the New Stage with a play which is deeply patriotic, and which shows that the sources of true love for one's fatherland lie in highest respect for one's homeland, for one's native country. Care for its welfare is the main goal of the CPCZ's policy and that of the National Front and our socialist state. We are devoting all our energy, all our working effort to achieving this goal, which has been specified for the present period in the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Perhaps more than ever before in the past, we realize today that work that gives birth to material and cultural wealth can flourish only under conditions of peace, friendship, and mutual cooperation of peoples, only in peaceful coexistence with all states regardless of social order. Nevertheless, the reactionary forces of American imperialism, the representatives of the U.S. military-industrial complex, and their allies in the NATO Pact are aggravating the tension in international relations and unleashing the spiral of armament at any price. Contrary to the vital interests of the peoples of Europe and of all mankind, they are preparing to deploy new first-strike missiles with nuclear warheads in Western Europe. It is clear that we cannot just watch them take this step, that we must lean yet more firmly for support on our most reliable ally and best friend, the guarantor of peace and the people's freedom -- the Soviet Union. This is the patriotic necessity of our times.

Face to face with the threat of a nuclear war it is becoming obvious that today nobody can isolate himself from the world, that the highest postulate of patriotism is the international unification and consolidation of the forces of countries belonging to the socialist community. Socialism, which is founded on liberated labor, is inseparable from the noblest idea and highest duty of today -- from the idea of peace and the duty to fight for peace.

From time immemorial it has been the mission of art -- of true art, serving progress -- to create and spread beauty, to awaken and cultivate in man all that is noble and good in him, all that gives him the courage to live in a just way and strengthen him in his fight against evil, against all that threatens his life, all that threatens to frustrate his happiness, or stands in the way of his dream of a better life. Although the figures in the play that we will see today have been created by an artist's fantasy, they nevertheless speak of these most serious matters in human life.

Let this evening become a deep and unforgettable experience for all those present here, and for all those who will spend this evening with us! And let it remind us again that the value of life is the highest, the priceless value; that values created by the work of past and present generations must be multiplied, enriched, and carefully protected, Comrade J. Korcak said in conclusion.

NEWLY-NAMED CHAIRMAN VIEWS RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT

AU091900 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by Jaromir Obzina, deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission of Technological and investment development: "The Main Instrument of Building Socialism" -- passages rendered in capital letters published in boldface]

[Excerpts] THE CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADOPTED THIS JUNE A LONG-TERM COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM FOR ACCELERATED UTILIZATION OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN PRACTICE. IT STRESSED THAT THE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY IS AN INSEPARABLE, RELATIVELY INDEPENDENT PART OF THE CPCZ AND THE SOCIALIST STATE POLICY THAT, EMPLOYING ITS SPECIFIC METHODS, SEEKS, THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE CURRENT AND FUTURE TASKS.

The implementation of a research and development revolution under the conditions of socialism or the linkage of the research and development on the one hand and the disadvantages of socialism on the other constitutes ANOTHER, HIGHER STAGE OF OUR EFFORTS AIMED AT BUILDING AN ADVANCED SOCIALIST SOCIETY -- THE STRATEGIC GOAL OF THE CPCZ'S POLICY.

This determines the present national importance of research and development policy and its consistent implementation.

To use Lenin's words, we must realize that "capitalism can and will be defeated when socialism achieves a new, much higher productivity of labor" and that THERE IS NO OTHER WAY LEADING TO THE ULTIMATE DEFEAT OF CAPITALISM. Only socialism will bring a "higher type of the social organization of labor than capitalism. That is the crux of the matter. It is also the source of the strength of communism and the guarantee of its inevitable total victory."

It cannot be said that we have already achieved these goals. It was not within the power and the feasibility of either the period of transition from capitalism to socialism or the current stage of building socialism to achieve them. However, we realize that without reaching these goals we cannot complete building an advanced socialist society. That is precisely why we have adopted the long-term program of research and development in our country.

To Raise Substantially Labor PRODUCTIVITY

The path toward implementing these goals will not be any easier or shorter than the path of industrialization and collectivization. On the contrary, we can justifiably assume that it will be more complicated, more demanding, and take longer, encompassing several 5-year plans or several decades. After all, the task of surpassing capitalist levels of labor productivity is a difficult one. It had, and still has, some significant features:

ABOVE ALL, ACHIEVEMENT OF AN INCREASED LEVEL OF PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOR BY SOCIALIST COUNTRIES IN RELATION TO THE CAPITALIST WORLD AS A WHOLE, THAT IS, ALL CAPITALIST COUNTRIES, HAS HAS PROVEN TO BE INSUFFICIENT TODAY. This is because, as a consequence of the rule of uneven development; in capitalist countries in the period of imperialism, a leading group of seven of the most advanced capitalist countries, led by the United States, has surfaced with productivity of labor substantially exceeding the capitalist world as a whole. In addition, there is a group of some 20 to 22 highly developed and developed capitalist countries, many of which have achieved high levels of labor productivity.

The political and social aspects of this reality must be assessed realistically. The task of the socialist countries today is to approach Lenin's proclamation of 1919 from a concrete, historical perspective. That means, to achieve a higher level of productivity of labor than MOST DEVELOPED AND HIGHLY DEVELOPED CAPITALIST COUNTRIES because it is these countries that make up the generally real strength of world imperialism. THE PRESENT PATH TOWARD THIS GOAL leads through achievements in research and DEVELOPMENT AND A MASS APPLICATION OF THE NEW FINDINGS IN THE NATIONAL PRACTICE.

The political importance of the research development effort lies not only in its role as one of the key factors of the class struggle between imperialism and real socialism on the the global scale; it becomes a crucial factor in SOLVING ALL THE WORLDWIDE PROBLEMS FACING MANKIND.

These facts force us to avoid a cheap, stylish, I would say frivolous approach to this issue next to averting a global thermonuclear war, this cardinal problem of the policy of the world communist movement and our CPCZ. IF WE WANT TO ACHIEVE our strategic goal -- the building of an advanced socialist society -- we must realize that this will not be possible anywhere, not even in Czechoslovakia, without achieving HIGH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LEVELS AND WITHOUT A BROAD USE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT RESULTS IN ACTUAL PRACTICE, ESPECIALLY IN THE PRODUCTION SECTOR.

With the research and development revolution, we are facing today an exceedingly important task -- to further REINFORCE THE LEADING POSITION OF THE WORKING CLASS IN OUR SOCIETY. One of the most important ways to ensure this is to strengthen and deepen the bonds between the working class and the socialist intelligentsia, especially the scientists and the engineers. The material basis for this process is that the substantial differences between intellectual and physical work are being overcome. In the political sphere, our goal must beo to expand and enhance real socialist democracy. This is so because we do not perceive the research and development revolution under socialism as being technorcratic but in its broad socioeconomic connections.

However, this programmatic line of the CPCZ places GREAT DEMANDS PRIMARILY ON THE WORKING CLASS, which -- being the ruling class -- must be the guarantor and implementor of the research and development revolution in the society in general and in the production sector in particular.

It is necessary to convince the working class of the urgency of these tasks and to enlist the workers in their implementation. Individuals and smaller or larger work teams which do not grasp, despite the party's and the socialist state's political indoctrination, the objective necessity of strengthening the leading role of the working class in the society will soon become the proponents of backward, obsolete, and outdated views and corresponding work, life, and social attitudes that, for objective reasons, hurt socialism and the working class. We must make every effort to ensure that there are as few of such individuals and teams as possible. It is, above all, through communist education and indoctrination and through measures to reinforce the work and technical, and technological discipline that we can reduce to the minimum and to overcome the impact of backward views which underestimate the value of professional education and scientific and technological developments. The politically aware, avant-garde nucleus of the working class and, above all, the workers-communists must play the key role in professional training and in implementing research results. IF THE LEADING ROLE OF THE WORKING CLASS IN THE SOCIALIST POLITICAL SYSTEM IS TO BE FURTHER STRENGTHENED, IF THE BUILDING OF AN ADVANCED SOCIALIST SOCIETY IS TO BE ENSURED, AND IF, THEREBY, A REALISTIC PATH TO A GRADUAL TRANSITION TO COMMUNISM IS TO BE OPENED, THE WORKING CLASS MUST ALSO BECOME THE PROPONENT OF SCIENTIFIC TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS.

The Socialist Intelligentsia -- A Close Partner

THE SOCIALIST INTELLECTUALS must realize their responsibility and their social role. The thought-content and the innovation in research and development depend primarily on the expertise and scientific potential of the socialist intelligentsia and on its skill and ability to apply scientific knowledge in national practice, in building, defense and the security of the socialist society.

The CPCZ and the socialist state are facing the crucial task of improving and fully mastering the management of the research and development process. We realize, feel, and experience the difficulties and problems of this process; we are running into all kinds of obstacles, and are learning to overcome them. We have acquired considerable experience and education but we still note certain bashfulness and embarrassment on both sides. The WORKING CLASS somehow does not "presume" or does not venture to assert its social and political role and does not always fully play its role in the practical management and implementation of research development results in their relation to the intelligentsia in the society and in production. OUR INTELLIGENTSIA in turn is not "quite sure" how its concepts, programs, professional advice, and proposals will be received and does not fight for its ideas with sufficient verve to overcome numerous obstacles and make them part of the social practice. This is the bare truth, and we must realize that without a decisive resolution of this basic conflict, under the leadership of party bodies, there is no guarantee that the goals set by the eighth CPCZ Central Committee session will be successfully achieved. That is why persistence in dealing with these issues, political wisdom and prudence, a principled, flexible, and generous but also uncomprising approach, and practical control in implementing the set targets REQUIRES A HIGH DEGREE OF REFINEMENT NOT ONLY ON THE PART OF MANAGEMENT BUT ALSO OF MEMBERS OF THE WORKING CLASS, COOPERATIVE FARMERS, AND SOCIALIST INTELLIGENTSIA.

DECISIVELY AGAINST SHORTCOMINGS

Experiences of the past years show that a number of things in the fulfillment of tasks in technological developments are in need of improvement.

a) The tasks are not being accomplished within the set of deadlines and required quality, but monetary allocations are spent to the last penny. Despite the government's ruling that work on new product developments must not exceed 3 years, it averaged 3.7 years in 1983 and in the projects proposed for 1984 it averages 4.3 years. There is not a single case of a proposal to cut down the time necessary for the development by concentrating effort and resources.

b) The Government has ruled that the parameters of new products and technologies from research MUST BE COMPARABLE TO THE WORLD STANDARD AT THE TIME OF THEIR INTRODUCTION INTO PRACTICE. This principle is often violated. Moreover, it has been the exception, rather than the rule, that the results of research and development are immediately followed by their introduction into production.

c) Proposals are still being submitted for inclusion of projects, which do not meet the terms stipulated by the government, i.e., they are not fully backed by financial resources, hard currency, materials, and personnel in the state plan. Those proposing such projects are then offended when they are turned down. Some have a reckless attitude concerning their personal responsibility for the projects they propose and are astonished when they are reminded of this responsibility in the process of the projects' implementation.

d) The government established requirements that the number of products resulting from research and development effort, as set by the directive, be regarded as the minimum and that every effort be made to exceed it by as much as possible, are not being met.

All these shortcomings cause the planned tasks of research and development to be only 96 percent. In the first half of 1983 only 46.9 percent of the products planned for the year were made, and new high technology products economic standards accounted for only about 10 percent of the value of all products.

We have begun to wage a resolute battle against these negative phenomena but, above all, against their perpetrators. This is in the interest of the authority of science and the scientific and engineering intelligentsia and for the benefit of the Czechoslovak national economy. No one can therefore expect a liberal, undemanding evaluation of his work. We must, and will, change the situation for the better.

We expect the movement of the comprehensive rationalization brigades to give support to this policy. The State Commission for Investment and Technological Development and the CSSR Government are determined to achieve consistent and total compliance with the resolution of the Eighth CPCZ Central Committee Session on accelerated application of the results of research and development in practice. We are convinced that our endeavors will win the effective support of all honest communists as well as the working class, cooperative farmers, and socialist intelligentsia members without party affiliation.

FRG BUNDESTAD VOTE ON MISSILES REPORTED

LD231113 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 9700 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Protected by the biggest police contingent in the history of the FRG, the Bundestag in Bonn decided against the will of the majority of the citizens last night to station new U. S. first-strike missiles. Two-hundred and eighty-six deputies voted for, 226 against the motion submitted by the CDU/CSU and FDP. One deputy abstained. The SPD and thre Greens' motions against stationing were rejected. Even while voting was still in progress, Defense Minister Woerner indicated that he was immediately going to report back to the U. S. administration. According to a DPA report, the first of the Pershing II missiles and equipment is expected to be flown into the FRG today.

HONECKER ON MISSILES RELATIONS WITH FRC

LD25114 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0900 GMT 25 Nov 83

["Excerpts" from address by SED Central Committee Chairman and Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker during discussion at seventh session of SED Central Committee on 25 November.

[Excerpt] Since the deployment of missiles began in the FRG and the Bundestag approved this deployment, the situation -- it cannot be overlooked -- is no longer the same as before. However, we do not rule out the possibility that sooner or later there will nevertheless be positive results to disarmament negotiations and that detente will be continued. Therefore we will carefully examine any proposals from the FRG for returning relations between the two German states to a normal track on the basis of existing treaties, but we will continue to reject all attacks on the sovereignty of the GDR. Anyone who believes that in view of the dployment of Pershing and cruise missiles he can approach the GDR in any way other than as a sovereign state, or who believes he can unilaterally invalidate that passage in the Basic Treaty which states that each of the two German states determines its own internal and external affairs, is on the wrong track.

SED POLITIBURO REPORT CONCERNS U. S. MISSILES

LD241231 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1112 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin, 24 Nov (ADNO -- the Seventh SED Central Committee meeting opened in Berlin today. The Politiburo report was given by Werner Felfe, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

SED Politiburo Report Read

LA242303 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1442 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin 24 Nov (ADN) -- "In the period since the sixth session of the Central Committee, our party has worked strenuously and purposefully to continue to carry out successfully our policy aimed at the well-being of the people, in accordance with the decisions of the 10th Congress," says the Politiburo report to the Seventh SED Central Committee session delivered by Werner Felfe, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. "We have tried by means of our domestic and our foreign policy to prevent a further round in the nuclear arms race." Priority has been given in the Politburo's work to those issues which serve to safeguard peace, Felfe said. The intensified policy of confrontation by the most aggressive imperialist circles, particularly the United States and the FRG, makes this essential.

"We have striven as an inseparable part of the socialist community, in firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states to do everything possible to resist a further complication of the international situation, which carries with it the threat of a third world war."

It has become increasingly clear during this struggle that the hostile circles of NATO, particularly the United States, notwithstanding the will of the majority of their peoples, have gone over to finalizing the preparations for deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles and beginning to site them at the end of November. In view of these facts, agreement was reached, in accordance with the announcements by the Soviet Ministry of Defense and the GDR National Defense Council and the statement by the CSSR Government, to start preparatory work on the territories of the GDR and CSSR for installing missile complexes of an operational-tactical character.

"This agreement was intended to urge prudance upon those who believe that they can achieve superiority over the USSR with their arms policy. At the same time it gives peoples the certainty that the USSR and its allies will not permit the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States, to achieve military superiority".

The latest decision by the Bundestag on deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles in the FRG shows that the NATO circles responsible for this want no further negotiations but that they want to begin deployment in accordance with the date they set for the siting a long time ago. "This is not just gross disregard for the world public, but in connection with other events, it demonstrates the adventurist nature and unpredictability of U.S. policy, which has caused several governments in West Europe to follow a fateful path into the future against the will of the majority of their voters.

"We are dealing here with a development in which the most aggressive imperialist circles are intensifying the tensions in the world. At the same time it has become clear, thanks to the powerful influence of socialism, that the peoples are becoming increasingly less ready to follow imperialsim on this path," Felfe said. This underlines once again the correctness of the course followed by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries aimed at safeguarding peace. Both the peoples of the socialist states and all peoples can be certain that socialism is occupying firm positions in the stuggle for peace and disarmament and is thus contributing decisively to securing world peace.

Felfe emphasized that the states of the socialist community are proving themselves daily as the decisive factor of peace and of international stability. He recalled the Prague Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee as well as the joint declaration of the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact states at their meeting in Moscow. They met with the broad consent of the international public. "They correspond not only to the interests of the countries of real socialism but at the same time to the yearnings of all peoples for life in security and a peaceful international environment", Felfe said.

Referring to the aggressive policy of imperialism in other parts of the world, the report states: "the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America see themselves subjected to increasing pressure, direct and indirect interference and open acts of aggression by the imperialist circles. The United States more blatantly than ever before, is attempting to subjugate these regions to their world hegemony plans." This was shown especially by the aggression against Grenada. "The invasion has once again shown to all the world that peace is being jeopardized by Washington as part of the Reagan Administration's global strategy to subjugate the peoples to the interests of U.S. imperialism."

The GDR, together with all other peace-loving peoples, protested against the invasion and assured the people of Grenada of its firm solidarity.

The direct intervention by American troops and the sharpening of the situation in Lebanon, the dangerous escalation of military interference in Central America, the continued support of the South African policy of aggression against the progressive neighboring states are also an expression of this dangerous imperialist policy. "We affirm our strong solidarity with all peoples, all forces and movements which resist this course, which defend the independence of their states, the right of the peoples to national self-determination and social progress."

The peace movement of all continents has grown powerfully, the report notes. The peoples are currently witnessing one of the most important and at the same time most critical moments in the struggle for peace and security. The global confrontation between imperialist adventurism and the striving of mankind for lessening and overcoming the danger of a nuclear inferno characterize world events today.

"The military course pursued by the U.S. administration, which is supported or tolerated by the other NATO states, threatens the existence of human civilization. Confrontation and the arms race poison the international situation and increasingly remove from the peoples on all continents the material and intellectual assets which they urgently need for peaceful purposes."

Not in least this course is also aimed at strengthening the dominating position of the United States among the capitalist industrial countries and to further restrict their political as well as economic scope in favor of the United States.

"In these dangerous plans the deployment of new American nuclear medium-range missiles on the territory of West European states occupies a central place. This creates an additional American strategic nuclear arms potential directed against the socialist states, but it also threatens at the same time the coexistence and survival of all the European peoples. To deploy new American nuclear missiles against the will of the majority of the population of the West European countries can only be assessed as a step that endangers peace."

"Statements by leading FRG politicians and also from other states aim at playing down the consequences of deployment and at creating the illusion that, even then, politically speaking, everything would remain unchanged. They are thus trying to divert attention from the significance of starting deployment and trying to shirk responsibility."

The peace movement, especially in Europe, reached such dimensions this fall that the rulers of capitalist countries could no longer avoid taking into account its force and strength.

"The front constituted by those who beyond all political and ideological differences work to safeguard the most important human right, the right to live, is growing increasingly broad. The peoples of Europe are declaring unmistakably that they do not wish to live in the shadow of new U.S. arms of aggression." The report assesses as a political initiative of historical importance the joint appeal by the SED, DKP, and SEW to the workers' parties, the trade unions, youth associations, to all peoples in Europe who want to live in peace. This joint initiative of the communists of the two German states and West Berlin met with broad concurrence in the whole of Europe and beyond. The citizens of the GDR have expressed their commitment to peace at numerous large rallies and affirmed their resolve to actively support through their own deeds the peace policy of the socialist states.

The report continues: "The party leadership, in full agreement with the coordinated line of the Warsaw Pact states, has undertaken the greatest efforts through political dialogue during the past months to show numerous politicians of the FRG and of Berlin (West) their responsibility."

The meritorious personal work done by General Secretary Erich Honecker, "who effectively advocated the peace policy of socialism at numerous meetings with well-known representatives of various parties and social forces of the FRG and West Berlin, must be highlighted in this respect." These talks triggered a worldwide response. "It has become increasingly evident how beneficial it is for the peoples of Europe, even the whole world, that the GDR exists, that socialist German peaceful state, a stable cornerstone of socialism and peace in Europe," the report states.

"We have taken every conceivable opportunity to encourage those political forces that build on reason and that work for peace and disarmament, security and detente, good-neighborly relations, and cooperation between the GDR and FRG." Erich Honecker's 5 October letter to FRG Chancellor Dr Helmut Kohl was characterized by this spirit of responsibility for peace and the fate of the peoples of the two German states.

"Although in his reply Federal Chancellor Kohl once again affirmed that the two German states bear great responsibility for the safeguarding of peace, the reply avoids the key question of what the FRG Government is doing in order to meet this responsibility. The reply knowingly turns facts upside down and clings to the old claim that the Soviet Union is trying to change the military balance of power. At the same time the safeguarding of peace in Europe is linked directly to well-known revanchist claims and an attempt to play down the consequences of the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in the FRG."

The Politburo several times dealt with the results of the political dialogue between EAst and West and informed itself about it. On the basis of Politburo decrees the GDR took the initiative to accelerate current negotiations between representatives of GDR and FRG state organs and to start new talks on the further development of bilateral relations. This applied in particular to the areas of industry, transportation, telecommunications, environmental protection, and culture.

"At a time when fanatics of the arms race and confrontation unscrupulously made the situation in the world worse and increase the danger of war, the GDR and Austria attest to the fact that peaceful coexistence of states of different social orders is not only possible but also extremely fruitful," the report continues. The state visit by Austrian President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger to the GDR, the talks conducted at the highest level, demonstrated "what political will is capable of under complicated international conditions."

Together with fraternal countries the GDR made a constructive contribution toward the successful conclusion of the Madrid CSCE meeting. The experiences of the Madrid meeting, too, were proof that positive results are possible only with the consent of states commensurate with the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act. "It remains for the political will of all CSCE states to see that this chance is used. This is true especially of the Conference on Confidence and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, agreed in Madrid, which will start its work in Stockholm in a few weeks' time. Nothing is more suited to protect the peaceful cooperation of the European states against the spirit of a cold and the danger of a hot war and to promote their peaceful cooperation than the prevention of a further increase in military confrontation in Europe and its reduction. That is why we attach such great import to the Stockholm conference. We hope that all CSCE states will come to the negotiating table with the same sense of reality and good will as the socialist countries."

The report notes that the GDR during the 10 years of its UN membership has fully met the duties that derive for the member states from the UN Charter.

"In all their foreign policy activities our party and our states are guided by the conviction that however great the danger to which mankind is exposed through the imperialist course of militarization and the poisoning of international relations, the plans of the confrontation strategists will not come to fruition.

The times are finally gone when imperialism alone was able to determine the fate of mankind.

"The power of the socialist states which have gained and which will maintain the military-strategic balance, the anti-imperialist positions of the nonaligned movement, the fight of the revolutionary and democratic forces, the campaigns by the worldwide peace movement, are decisive for success in preventing mankind's slide into nuclear catastrophe."

Referring to relations with the communist and workers' parties, the importance of the international scientific conference "Karl Marx and Our Time: The Struggle for Peace and Social Progress" in April this year is being emphasized and it has met with a broad international response. The replies to a personal letter which Erich Honecker sent in September to leading representatives of communist and workers' parties, revolutionary-democratic parties, national liberation movements, socialist and social-democratic parties, revolutionary-democratic parties, national liberation movements, socialist and social-democratic parties testifies to this. "Picking up the experiences gained in holding the Karl-Marx conference," he said, "the SED attaches great importance to preserving and deepening contacts and to continuing a steady dialogue between forces with differing political viewpoints and ideological convictions on burning questions of our time."

The exchange of the socialist countries has been continued intensively. "At the center of talks were questions on further deepening bilateral relations as well as on international questions. The talks with fraternal parties took place in the spirit of close, fraternal solidarity and consensus of standpoints."

During the period covered by the report, the Politburo adopted all the necessary measures for successfully continuing the course of the main task, affirmed by the 10th SED Party Congress, in its unity of economic and social policy. Guided by new yardsticks, higher demands, and greater scope the initiatives are aimed at fulfilling the 1983 national economic plan, over-fulfilling it in specific areas, and ensuring the planned rise in output for next year." The party elections are making an effective contribution to this, the report says.

"The results of the plan fulfillment up to the end of October show that the growth of output in the national economy has been continuously maintained and that an important over plan results has been achieved in important sectors. The plan for industrial goods productions was fulfilled by 101.4 percent by the end of October. On 31 October, the growth of goods production industry was 4.5 percent compared with the same period of the previous year. Net production has increased considerably. It rose by 6.5 percent. This development is an expression of the increased intensification and rationalization of production." Of the 132 centrally-managed combines in the industrial sector, 125 have fulfilled or overfulfilled planned net production. The high growth of output was achieved above all through rising productivity which, at the end of October, was 5.6 percent higher in industry compared with the same period of the previous year.

The struggle to reduce costs and to achieve high profits was waged with altogether good results. Compared with the plan, the profit achieved was higher by M204 billion. In a number of combines the work aimed at reducing costs does not yet meet the higher standards.

Successful work has been done in the coal and energy industry in order to supply the population and industry continuously with fuels and energy.

In the construction industry production targets were fulfilled 101.6 percent by the end of October. The plan overfulfillment amounts to M533 million.

Great achievements were made by the workers in transportation to meet the transport requirements of the national economy. Good results were achieved in the electrification of the main railway lines.

Cooperative farmers and workers in agriculture and the food industry have ensured steady supplies of food for the population and raw materials for industry. By the end of October sales to the state of animal produce such as fat stock, milk, and eggs were fulfilled and overfulfilled. Thirteen thousand metric tonnes of fat stock, 362,000 metric tonnes of milk, and 234 million eggs were provided beyond the plan targets.

For the second time a grain harvest of more than 10 million metric tonnes was brought in. Despite great efforts the yields of potatoes and sugar beet are considerably less than expected due to the extremely bad weather.

Everything is being done to close this gap through more catch crops, the additional production of hay and straw, through more pastures and further initiatives.

Efforts were also increased to improve breeding results and to lower livestock losses. The present level of livestock is a good basis for the plan fulfillment next year.

The scheduled realization of the party's social program again underlined "how very much in our society good work pays today and will do so in the future". The focal point of the social policy, the home-building program, is being further successfully implemented. By the end of October 161,626 homes had been either newly built or modernized. This is 6,686 more homes than planned and 9,102 homes more than in the same period of the previous year. Hence, housing conditions so far this year has improved for 485,000 citizens, particularly in the working class area.

Likewise the planned building projects which serve society's special care of looking after and educating the young generation have been realized. Thus a further 9,433 creche places, 21,299 kindergarten places, 2,023 classrooms, and 102 school gymnasiums have been provided. At the same time scope for housing and caring for older citizens in newly-built retirement homes has increased by a further 2,530 places.

The scheduled development of Berlin, capital of the GDR, has continued purposefully.

Great attention was also paid by the Politburo during the period covered by the report to questions of supplying the population. "In line with rising output and the 2.3 percent growth in net money incomes since the beginning of this year, goods worth M84.1 billion were sold to the population by the end of October. Services and repairs for the population amounted to over M4 billion by the end of September. This corresponds to a rise of 4 per cent comared with the previous year.

"The supply of basic foodstuffs and goods for everyday use to the population can be continuously ensured. This applies also to goods needed for children and infants."

By the end of October combines and enterprises provided for the population additional finished goods worth M2.5 billion compared with the same period of the previous year. By the end of September high-quality new industrial consumer goods worth M15.9 billion were produced.

In order to ensure a good start to the 1984 plan the plan discussion was conducted in the work teams as a great democratic debate. Over 82 percent of workers from all areas of the national economy and social life took part in the discussions. Over 2 million workers spoke and submitted over 712,000 proposals.

The report emphasizes that it has been possible to raise further the economic efficiency of science and technology.

The remarkable rates of increase in productivity and in lowering production input have largely been possible through the use of scientific and technological progress. Since the beginning of this year, 3,675 scientifical and technological discoveries have been made production-effective within the framework of the state plan for science and technology and the plans of the combines. The new products now in production alone have created preconditions to achieve this year a good production of over M20 billion with higher efficiency and quality.

The effectiveness of investments has increased. In this the increased rationalization investments for modernization and retooling as well as greater utilization of existing fixed capital assets are in the forefront.

About M40 billion of investments have been made for the scheduled improvement of the material and technological basis of the national economy as well as the continuation of the social policy. Over half the investments in the processing industry are used for rationalization.

The number of robots used in the national economy rose to nearly 27,000 by the end of September.

The in-house production of rationalization equipment in the combines of industry had risen by 20 percent by the end of September. Still greater attention must be paid to the development and production of high-efficiency rationalization equipment for changing over entire technological processes.

The rise in output in industry by the end of October went hand in hand with lowering the unit input of economically important energy sources, raw materials, and stock by over 7 percent. This has been effected above all through the greater refinement and more rational use of energy resources, raw materials, and stock used. The share of indigenous raw lignite in the country's energy consumption increased to over 70 percent.

The Politburo paid great attention during the period covered by the report to solving foreign trade tasks, the report underlines. Questions of the further deepening of the economic, scientific and technological cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA states were at the forefront.

As a result of the official friendship visit by the party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker to the USSR in May this year the Politburo adopted a plan for implementing the proposals submitted by the GDR for the further economic, scientific, and technological cooperation with the USSR, especially within the framework of the coordination of the national economic plans between the two countries up to 1990.

Relations with other CEMA countries were further deepened on the basis of the existing agreements and accords in the period covered by the report. In view of the complicated international political and economic situation, the 37th CEMA session was of particular importance. Its outcome was an important contribution to the further deepening of socialist integration and to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states. The report stresses that the participation of representatives from seven states in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, including for the first time Nicaragua, was an expression of CEMA's greater international prestige.

The Politburo approved the documents compiled cooperatively at the highest level in preparation for the economic consultations of the CEMA countries. "The conviction was expressed that the forthcoming economic consultation will help to raise CEMA cooperation to a higher level, which will be in line with the requirements of socialist development under the conditions prevailing in the 80's, and which will make the CEMA countries impervious to any imperialist attempts at blackmail.

"In this process, very high priority is given to a unified economic strategy and the increasingly efficient coordination of economic policy among the CEMA countries."

An increase of 19 percent was achieved in exports to the USSR by the end of October in comparison with last year. Exports to other socialist countries rose by 11 percent by the end of October in comparison with last year. Regarding exports to the nonsocialist currency area, an export surplus had been attained by the end of October.

The Politburo dealt with a number of basic questions relating to the further implementation of the economic strategy of the party in agriculture and food production. The further processing of agricultural products in villages is to be promoted more energetically in future.

The Politburo and the Council of Ministers decided on measures to further perfect control, planning, and economic accounting within socialist agriculture and food production. They are aimed at intensifying agricultural production and making savings in capital investment and with higher economic efficiency through more comprehensive use of science and technology.

"In the report period, the Politburo has dealt with the further preparation of agricultural price reform. This reform will mean that the full exploitation of reserves of output and efficiency in every collective will gain even greater economic importance. Most of the available enterprise plans for 1984, which are based on two price levels, show that the cooperative farmers and workers understand the main aim of the agricultural price reform.

"The agricultural price reform bases the economic interests of cooperative farmers and workers on their own fast growing production and lowering costs. The target figures for the individual farmers' production, net production, unit cost, and return are the best indicators of this. Hence, from 1984 onwards, they will be the main target figures for the assessment and comparison of production at all levels.

"Greater adherence to the principle of socialist competition is indispensable for implementing economic strategy in agriculture."

The state-owned estates, as centers of the working class on the land, should collaborate more comprehensively in strengthening and developing cooperation in crop and livestock production.

As a result of experiences in the recent dry summer, the Politburo has agreed on a program for irrigation in order to guarantee high and steady yields. This involves the creation and development of a wide variety of irrigation systems, above all simple ones, but it also involves the preservation and efficient use of all present facilities.

The report says that the Politburo has taken measures to further increase individual production. It is again stressed in a resolution that crop and livestock products from the households of cooperative farmers and workers and from the members of the Association of Gardeners, Plot Holders, and Small-Animal Breeders, as well as from other small-scale producers, are an economically efficient complement to the social production of socialist agricultural enterprises.

The report describes socialist state power under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party as a guarantee of continuous steady and dynamic progress. Strengthening and preserving the inviolability of the power of the workers and farmers, the first true people's power on German soil, remains a fundamental concern of the party.

"In accordance with the constitution and the GDR electoral law, we propose to the State Council from today's meeting of the Central Committee that elections to district assemblies, town assemblies, town district assemblies, and community assemblies should be called for 6 May 1984. They are a high point on the path to the GDR's 35th anniversary."

At the center of election preparations, which take place in the proven alliance with all the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front, are new initiatives by citizens to preserve peace and to strengthen our socialist state by means of purposeful socialist local policy.

Local state organs should examine and answer even more carefully and quickly the proposals and concerns of the citizens which occur in everyday life and realize them together with the citizens in accordance with available possibilities.

The report stresses: "Our party has further deepened the proven comradely cooperation with the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany, the Christian Democratic Union of Germany, the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany, and the National Democratic Party of Germany and with all the social forces united in the GDR National Front toward consistent realization of the decisions of the 10th SED Party Congress.

"With the friendly parties, experienced comrades-in-arms stand at our side and together with us use their creative potential for the benefit of the people, the strengthening of our socialist fatherland and the preservation of peace. We are sure that our alliance cooperation will become continuously closer and more effective in solving our tasks.

"The committees of the National Front have further increased their political effectiveness in the residential areas of towns and villages."

Through its peace appeal the FDJ has launched a great initiative toward the GDR's 35th anniversary. In the struggle to strengthen socialism and to secure peace, young people stand in the leading rank. The results of the party's clear course regarding educating young people in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism are demonstrated in all social areas.

In close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries, the 137.5-km stretch of the natural gas pipeline in the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic has been finished ahead of schedule in the struggle against the boycott policy of U.S. imperialism. As for pipeline building in the GDR, a period of 20 months FDJ members and members of the National People's Army, together with other working people, have laid 949-km of pipeline.

The vacation exchanges agreed between Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski have helped to a great extent to deepen fraternal solidarity between the young people and the peoples of the GDR and the PPR.

Speaking of the development of physical education and sports, the report refers to the significant athletic high points of 1983, the Seventh Festival of Gymnastics and Sports, and the Ninth Children and Youth Spartakiad. The report pays tribute to the successes of sportsmen and women in many world and European championships and in European cup competitions. In all, 79 gold medals, 68 silver medals, and 58 bronze medals were won.

The party's proven science and university policy has been consistently pursued. The Politburo adopted a "plan for the organization of training and further education of engineers and economists in the GDR."

The report says that this year 55,300 students have successfully conclude their university or vocational education, among them 13,600 graduates of technology courses, 11,200 graduates of educational institutions and 2,000 doctors and dentists.

All have begun employment and have thus been given important taks in various social sectors.

Some 60,000 or so young citizens started full-time study this year, and 12,000 workers began correspondence courses or evening courses at universities and vocational schools.

Those active in the artistic and cultural sphere further increased their activities in the struggle for the preservation of peace and for the all-round strengthening of socialism, the report also says. Many works of art were completed in the Karl Marx year which convincingly expressed this attitude. The ceremonial reopening of the Deutsches Theater on the 100th anniversary of its founding was a high point in the social life of te GDR. Great importance was attached to the fostering of the humanist cultural heritage and the promotion of socialist theatrical art.

The elctions in the GDR Union of Visual Artists indicated the artists' determination to make their specific contribution to further strengthening of socialism in the GDR and to secure peace in the world, trusting firmly in the party's policy and in the proven alliance with the working class.

The report pays tribute to the Martin Luther celebrations to mark the reformer's 500th birthday as a significant event in the social and cultural life of the GDR. "It bears witness to the purposeful and consistent work we are doing in order to show our people the wealth of the humanist and progressive cultural heritage of the history of the German people and to make it fruitful for the tasks of the present." The celebrations expressed common goals in the struggle for humanism, understanding between peoples, and peace as cherished aims of the entire people of the GDR, irrespective of their views and religion, and they symbolized the cooperation between the socialist state and the evangelical churches in achieving these ends.

The report continues: "The entire political and ideological work of our party was aimed at finding new initiatives in order to carry out the duties imposed upon us by the struggle to secure peace and stengthen socialism. Our communist principle that trusting cooperation with the workers, with the citizens of all classes and segments of thepopulation in the implementation of the resolutions of the 10th party congress should be consistently deepened, has been proven once again. It is and remains the duty of every communist to make the policy of the party his own and to propound it daily, to answer all questions frankly and constructively."

At present the party is concentrating on the successful holding of party elections decided upon by the sixth plenary session of the Central Committee. Through the increase of the number of local organizations by almost 1,000 of the departmental party organizations by more than 1,700 and of the party groups by more than 2,200, the organizational influence of the party has been further increased in all social spheres since the 1982 party elections.

With the factory delegates' conferences, the party elections entered a new phase in the further successful implementation of the resolutions of the 10th SED Party Congress. By 15 November 1983, 1,025 delegates' conferences had been held with a level of participation of 98.7 percent.

The Politburo discussed the preparation and carrying out of celebrations on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR and adopted a resolution on this, the report says. "All measures are aimed at having fitting celebrations of the significant anniversary of the first social state on German soil.

The preparations are fully in line with the further implementation of the resolutions of the 10th party congress, the continuation of our proven policy that serves to secure peace and the good of the people, the further implementation of the main task in the unity of economic and social policy, the constant strengthening of the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, and the ever stronger anchoring of the GDR in the community of the socialist countries. The founding of the GDR began a change in the history of the German people and of Europe."

"Borne by the will of the peoples, a German state arose for the first time whose path and goal is in complete harmony with this epoch of worldwide transition from capitalism to socialism, an epoch which began with the great October Socialist Revolution. Our country rose from the ruins and stands today in the first rank of industrial nations; our socialist Germany is flourishing. Its existence in the heart of Europe is living proof of security and protection, happiness and freedom in socialism; it is a hope for all who strive for peace and social justice, a warning for those who believe they can turn back the wheel of history."

The achievements in all areas of social life made since the sixth session of the Central Committee were a stable and solid foundation for the continued successful implementation of the resolutions of the 10th party congress and for the preparation of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. The report expresses the conviction that the GDR, carried by the strength of the working class, the cooperative farmers, and all working people, at the side of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, will win new victories in the struggle to secure peace and to strengthen socialism for the good of the people.

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS FRG MISSILE DECISION

LD232137 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Ernst Knirsch Commentary]

[Text] Today is 23 November 1983, and the position in Europe and the world is now different from that prevailing before yesterday. It has been changed by the agreement of the government coalition in the Bonn Bundestag to the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in the FRG against the votes of the SPD and the Greens. A fateful decision against peace, against cooperation between the peoples, and above all against the policy of improving the climate in Europe; but also a decision against the stated wish of the citizens of the FRG, against the 5 million signatories of the Krefeld Appeal, against the 75 percent of the population and the 82 percent of trade unionists who rejected deployment in accordance with the NATO missiles decision made in Brussels, against the initiatives of doctors, teachers, artists, scientists, and sportsmen, against the parliament of the majority, which demonstrated once more in Bonn what the people in the FRG want, what three-fourths of the citizens categorically demand.

Nevertheless the deployment decision has been forced through, protected by the largest police presence in the history of the FRG, to the accompaniment of the brutal, naked force against all those who protested peacefully against the nuclear madness, and barricaded behind walls of uniforms, weapons, and water cannon, where the commitment and the thousandfold collected understanding of the majority of the people was resisted, with the whole arrogance of power [words indistinct]. Thus, of course, all the peace initiatives and detente proposals from socialist countries, from the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, through the offer of a nuclear-free zone in Europe, to the call for further negotiations, have been ignored.

Yes, the situation today is different from that before 22 November. Then a step was made in Bonn, which no one can justify with the lie about a threat, a step intended to change the military equilibrium to NATO's favor. It is, however, not only a dangerous twist in the arms escalation spiral, it means above all that the FRG has been made the central launching pad for first-strike nuclear weapons.

The illusionists in the Pentagon in Washington continue to dream of a limited and winnable nuclear war in Europe. More than that, they dream of a successful decapitation strike against the Soviet Union. Now, following the fateful decision by Bonn they are surely dreaming of it even more intensively. However, the countermeasures to be set in motion by the socialist countries in the event of a deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in the FRG will prove to everyone that these diabolical Pentagon plans will never come to anything, among other things -- and this must be said clearly -- because the GDR also supports enhancing the defense strength of our socialist community of states, because we shall of course bear what is necessary to ensure this.

Through 22 November 1983 -- and this date will remain in the memory -- the Bonn chancellor has proved not only that he does not contemplate creating peace, as he says, with fewer and fewer weapons, but above all how little can be attached to his assurances that never again may war be allowed to originate from German soil. The fact of the matter today is that the international situation is becoming more complicated, the danger of a new war is growing, above all the danger which emanates from the German soil of the FRG if these new U.S. weapons are deployed. Chancellor Kohl seems not to be concerned about this. He has [word indistinct] the interests of the crusade ideologists and the first-strike strategists from overseas.

Once more, the situation differs today from that existing before yesterday. But our struggle against the threat to peace and against war and destruction continues unchanged, only pursued even more intensively. In clear recognition of the realities and the necessities, we shall multiply our strength now in order to disgrace all first-strike and decapitation plans. In this we join [words indistinct] with all those who, like us, struggle against confrontation, against increasing tension and the dangers of war, for negotiations, for disarmament, for peaceful cooperation between the peoples, and for a secured peace for all.

WEST BERLINERS BLAMED FOR ATTACK ON PLANT

LD241832 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1643 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin, 24 Nov (ADN) -- On 23 November 1983, at about 2205, unknown culprits from Berlin (West) committed a bomb attack in the city district of Berlin-Treptow against a GDR plant and facilities, as a result of which the lives and health of GDR citizens were endangered in an irresponsible way.

The GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has [sharply protested] to the (West) Berlin Senat regarding this provocative attack and strongly demanded the strict punishment of those guilty and the initiation of measures to prevent such actions, which contravene international law, in future. The West Berlin Senat bears full responsibility for all consequences resulting from such a serious provocation.

BUNDESTAG VOTE ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT REPORTED

LD231300 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] The first units of the new American missiles are to arrive in the FRG today, following last night's vote in the Bundestag in favor of beginning their deployment. Ivan Lipovecz reports from Bonn:

The government parties' motion received a massive majority of 60 in the Bundestag. Thus the federal parliament supports the government in its decision to begin on schedule the process of deployment, in accordance with its commitment derived from the second part of NATO's two-track decision. The first components of the American missiles will therefore arrive on schedule, that is to say, today, Wednesday, 23 November.

The so-called justification for the resolution -- approved through the majority enjoyed by the government parties -- is that no result has been achieved so far at the Geneva talks, despite the great efforts made by the United States and its allies, and thus, to ensure military security and freedom over political decisions, there is a need for an appropriate measure to counterbalance the Soviet SS-20 missiles. The last clause of the resolution goes as follows: The Federal parliament takes a stand in favor of the continuation and deepening of the East-West dialogue in all spheres and at all levels so that, through the strengthening of trust and cooperation a climate may be established in which tension can be reduced, and balanced, verifiable disarmament measures be taken.

Before approving the CDU/CSU and FDP motion, the majority of the Bundestag rejected the proposals of both the Greens and the SPD, aimed at preventing the deployment of missiles. It is worthy of attention that the SPD motion received 33 fewer votes than the party's representation in the Bundestag.

EDITORIAL ON USSR BREAKING OFF INF TALKS CITED

LD251154 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 25 (MTI) -- "The decision of the Soviet Party that under the given circumstances it is obliged to suspend the Geneva talks on Euromissiles, can be regarded nothing else but a step forced by necessity," states an editorial in Friday's NEPSZABADSAG. The article points out: "The Americans by unilaterally setting to the deployment of Pershing II missiles in the FRG confronted not only the Soviet Union but the entire world with accomplished facts. As the deployment of missiles is going on in the heart of Western Europe and advanced preparations have been made at Greenham Common base near London, the Soviet side could not afford to watch things idly. Had it remained seated at the negotiations table, the appearance would have been that it is giving its blessings on the American policy which has provoked a new dangerous phase of the armaments race.

"As it was rather foreseeable, certain allies of Washington are now trying to put the blame on the Soviet Union for the break in the Geneva talks on the reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe. President Reagan and his supporters are making a veritable chant of repeated regrets while it is obvious that the development is the result of their own policy.

"The Soviet Union has fully observed its obligation assumed over one and a half years ago that it will not site medium-range missiles on its European territory. During this time it has not deployed a single missile in that region.

"Thus the argument of the Reagan Administration that 'NATO is setting to resoration of the balance' does not tally with facts. These are but empty words designed to avert attention from a decision which -- as discussed in detail by Yuriy Andropov's statement -- is aimed at upsetting the present nuclear balance in Europe. Undoubtedly, 'If there is reason for anxiety on either side, it should be that of the Warsaw Treaty member countries caused by NATO's military machinery,' the daily quotes.

"It is neither the Soviet Union nor the Warsaw Treaty member states that have created such situation in which the need arose to take appropriate and effective counter-measures in order to ensure the defence of their countries. These are unavoidable steps firmly and straightforwardly supported by our party and government. At the same time we welcome the fact that the Soviet Party has remained an adovcate of negotiations, agreement and disarmament. The Central Committee of our party was right to establish at its October 12 session that the important initiatives of the Soviet Union, and the proposals approved at the Prague session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee and the Moscow meeting of the party and state leaders of seven socialist countries in June, provide appropriate basis for talks and agreement."

The article then quotes Janos Kadar saying: "Much to our regret we have to establish that the dangers threatening peace are mounting. The main cause of the deterioration of the situation is that the NATO countries are pursuing militarist policies and seeking military supremacy. Under such circumstances the principal aim and paramount necessity for every [word indistinct] and peace-loving force is to do everything possible to avert the danger of nuclear war."

"It is not the socialist but the American side that attempts to ignore the legitimate security interests of the other side, the [word indistinct]. At the same time it is obvious that by pressing the missile deployment issue America intends to force into unity its European partners not only against the socialist community but also against the progressive and peace-loving forces of their own countries. It is triggering a process that awakens the danger of war on our continent. We trust and hope that this realization will eventually dawn on more and more people on the western part of Europe, [words indistinct] in the end Europe will stay on the road of negotiations and pursuit of compromise. As Yuriy Andropov unequivocally states, this road is open, we only have to start on it. We must return to the situation that had existed before the beginning of American medium-range missile deployment in Europe," states NEPSZABADSAG in conclusion.

BORBANDI-LED DELEGATION CONCLUDES LAOS VISIT

For Vientiane Domestic Lao and Vientiane KPL English accounts of the visit and protocols signed by the delegation led by Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian Peoples' Republic, see the Laos section of the 22 November Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

ARMY BANQUET HONORS LIBYA'S AL-KHARRUBI

LD222057 Tripoli JANA in English 1920 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, Safar 17 Nov 22, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- General Stvan Clah, deputy defence minister and chief of staff of the Hungarian Army, last night held a banquet in honour of Brigiadier Mustaf Al-Kharrubi, chief of staff of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces and his accompanying delegation. The banquet was attended by the chiefs of staff of the various forces and senior officers of the Hungarian Army.

General Istvan Olah delivered a speech welcoming the guest and his accompanying delegation and lauding the friendship and cooperating relations existing between both the Libyan and Hungarian people. He said: "We will work towards bolstering these relations for the common interests of both people to serve the causes of freedom, peace and security in the world."

In his reply, Brigadier Mustafa al-Kharrubi stressed the interests of the historic leadership and Libyan people to widen the scope of cooperation with the friendly countries for the mutual interests of all the peoples involved. [sentence as received]

Brigadier al-Kharrubi had a meeting last night with General Lajos Czinege, the Hungarian defense minister, and held talks with Istvan. [as received] Brigadier al-Kharrubi placed a wreath on the "unknown soldier monument" escorted by the Hungarian deputy defense minister.

MILITARY EXPERT INTERVIEWED ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD242102 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] [Unidentified reporter] We know from the foreign news that missiles deployment has begun. Engineer Lieutenant Colonel (Grorgy Szentesi) is one of the Hungarian experts on the missiles issue. Comrade (Szentesi), with the missile deployment can NATO realize its plan to achieve nuclear superiority in Europe with regard to the Warsaw-Pact member-states?

[Szentesi] Not at all, because missile deployment in fact demands a response, and the Soviet Union will take the appropriate steps in response. This response contains two elements: On one hand the numerical increase caused by the new West European missiles is being equalized; on the other, the Soviet Union is compelled to equalized the danger caused by the deployment of these weapons.

[Reporter] Hungarian public opinion perhaps is most preoccupied with the question of whether the direct possibility of war breaking out has increased with the start of missile deployment. From a military viewpoint, what could be the consequences of the start of missile deployment?

[Szentesi] In the first place, I say that the start of missile deployment does not mean that the United States might suddenly attain some kind of decisive superiority or the feeling of decisive superiority. Now, there is a choice between fighting a nuclear war exclusively in such a case, or planning a nuclear war exclusively. This deployment is a long-lasting process, a process which, as mentioned before, the Soviet Union is compelled to follow with steps in response because of the need to maintain the balance of force and the balance of danger. So, by no means is a situation developing in which the United States can feel itself to be in such decisive superiority as to launch a war.

LAZAR SPEECH AT TRADE UNION COUNCIL SESSION

AU231325 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Nov 83 p 3

[Speech by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, at the 17 November Budapest meeting of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council: "Gyorgy Lazar: The Criterion of Accord Is Action"]

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar made a speech in the debate on the accountability report at the session of the National Trade Union Council on 17 November.

To begin with, he greeted the session on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers.

"The documents submitted to the council and the speeches that have been made realistically sum up the results of the work done since the trade unions' 24th congress and devote great attention to the present position and additional tasks of the movement, that is, to the further development of trade union activity, which has been defined as an important task by the MSZMP Central Committee as well," he said.

"Today, the most important aspect of socialist construction in our country is that we should accomplish our economic tasks more rapidly and successfully. Preserving the country's solvency, retaining our achievements, and creating conditions for more rapid development remain our principal tasks. By successfully accomplishing these tasks, we will greatly serve our people and the cause of socialism. We have not shaped the external conditions under which we must work. However, how rapidly and successfully we adapt to the realities depends on us. We have accomplished a great deal, we have advanced in several areas, but we have not yet attained the necessary results. We must keep in mind primarily what we have resolved thus far, and concentrate our forces on the tasks that are still ahead.

This is not superfluous discussion, because there are still people -- and not just a few -- who adopt the snug position that, under difficult conditions and with narrower leeway for maneuvering, one has less scope for action, one must await more favorable times for the accomplishment of tasks. This is a dangerous attitude. One should not wait to act, but should accelerate action. Under the given conditions, one must create, through better work, the means that truly create more leeway for maneuvering to make progress.

"We have many unused reserves and need new methods and a new working style to exploit them. Path-seeking involves difficulties and stumbling blocks and we need a greater capacity of endurance to bear up to them."

The chairman of the Council of Ministers dealt separately with that part of the accountability report submitted to the council session which noted that it is not enough merely to list and reiterate the difficulties, that what is needed is a mobilizing action program. There really is such a program, and an accord in principle is not lacking, either. However, more than that is needed in implementing the program. Action is the real criterion of accord, who does what provides its true credence.

"There is less progress than necessary and possible in a few very important areas. With the existing technical means and expertise and the use of available materials, we could produce products of better quality and products that would sell better. For many years we have been declaring that uneconomical production must be reduced. But when we reach the point of naming a specific product and enterprise, we often recoil from the decisive step of enforcing the economy of production, or from seeking another solution.

Similarly, we have not made enough progress with respect to manpower management, labor organization, the improvement of the standard of sophistication of work, and the reduction of production costs. The working people are right in saying that we cannot forever continue to tolerate the situation whereby, if the price of something increases somewhere, it immediately produces a ripple effect. It happens not only in the socialist countries, but also even in capitalist countries as well: Costs causing a ripple effect are offset by improved productivity and reduced input. This is how one should obviate the need to let prices 'continue to produce a ripple effect.'

However, although we declare it to be necessary, we still do not avail ourselves sufficiently of this possibility. We must make more rapid progress also in this respect. Prerequisites for this must be created jointly by the government, state organs and the enterprises. If our public is impatient with regard to this, and if trade union members make critical remarks because of it, they are fully justified. Of course, it is not enough for the government and economic organs to influence the course of things through regulators. The force embodied in the skill, will and readiness to act of the working people is indispensable and cannot be compensated for. The trade unions play an irreplaceable role in mobilizing and organizing this force.

"The government and the trade unions have joint tasks in achieving this. Beyond it, the government welcomes and also solicits the trade unions' views on means by which it could ensure an enhancement of material resources and how the available resources should be apportioned. Such cooperation has already been established, and it should be further developed."

The chairman of the Council of Ministers also broached the subject of the trade unions' protection of interests. "It would be wrong to adopt the position," he said, "that now, that the country's position has become more difficult, the protection of interests should be reduced. On the contrary, there is now a greater need than ever for the trade unions primarily, but for the other organizations concerned as well, to exercise more consistently their functions in the protection of interests. However, in the forms in which specific interests manifest themselves, one also always encounters contradictions and possibilities for clashes. Therefore, there is greater significance than ever attached to our finding the proper priorities in protecting and enforcing interests. We serve the interests of individuals and individual strata correctly if this meets with the sense of justice of society, that is, if, at the same time, social interests also come into their own. It is absolutely necessary for a social control to prevail that precludes distortions, income obtained without work, or prejudiced and biased appraisals of the situation. Of course, this is also an administrative and regulatory task, but it is more than that!"

He continued by discussing the fact that the government will confer with National Trade Union Council leaders in the near future about the tasks of making preparations for 1984. "However, a successful conclusion of 1983 is most important at the moment. The results of the year have not quite taken the shape we had planned. The reasons for this are known. We still have weeks that can be filled with work ahead of us, and we can do a great deal to make the transition to 1984 easier. Next year does not promise to be easier than the current year. Therefore, we must do everything we can to have as much strength as possible to accomplish the tasks of 1984," said the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

BRIEFS

OVARI, VARKONYI MEET CUBAN -- Budapest, November 19 (MTI) -- Orlando Fundora, alternative member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and head of department at the CC, paid a visit to Hungary from November 5 to 18 on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. The Cuban politician met Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs. He held talks with Erno Lanos, head of the Agit-Prop and Political Education Department at the HSWP CC. In the talks marked by cordial, comradely atmosphere the parties exchanged views on the topical issues of the international situation, with special attention paid to the grave tensions in the Central American and Caribbean region, and informed each other in the experiences of the two parties in agit-prop and political education work. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0635 GMT 19 Nov 83 LD]

COMMUNIQUE ON OLSZOWSKI'S VISIT TO LAOS CITED

LD232138 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 23 Nov 83

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Barsczewski]

[Text] Vientiane, 23 Nov -- PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski paid an official visit of friendship to Vientiane on Nov. 22 and 23 at the invitation of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The Polish minister informed the Laotian side on the current situation in Poland, actions aimed to implement resolutions of the 9th PUWP congress defining roads to overcome the economic and social crisis, consolidate stability of the country's internal life and build a broad front of national accord.

The joint communique stressed that the Laotian side highly assessed these actions and voiced a conviction that the Polish people, led by its party -- The PUWP people's authorities (?will achieve) significant progress [words indistinct] difficulties, consolidating the socialist building and further developing the political, social and economic life.

The Polish-Laotian talks also centered on economic cooperation and trade with emphasis on their prosperous [word indistinct] despite difficulties and on further possibilities to expand their extent and forms.

The visit ended in the signing of a consular convention between Poland and Laos.

The communique on the Polish-Laotian talks also stressed that both sides [words indistinct] efforts made by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to normalize relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Both countries support the Soviet-Chinese talks aimed at full normalization of relations. Progress in the development of relations between the People's Republic of China and the USSR and other socialist countries serves the interest of peoples in Asia and all over the world.

GUCWA RECEIVES SFRY PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD212043 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] The delegation of Yugoslav parliamentarians staying in our country on an official visit has met Stanislaw Gucwa, Sejm marshal. Subsequently Polish-Yugoslav plenary talks took place in the Sejm building.

Possibilities of expanding economic cooperation were discussed, among other things. This concerns the development of cooperation on the basis of agreements covering many years.

It was pointed out that the situation in the two countries is similar in many respects.

Poland and Yugoslavia are facing structural changes, above all in the sphere of the economy.

DAILY PUBLISHES MAPS OF SOVIET SS-20 BASES

AU230938 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 20 November on pages four and five carries under the heading "POLITIKA's dossier: Nuclear Weapons in Europe" a 1,800-word article by Aleksandar Nenadovic entitled "Missiles Are Coming, What Now?" Nenadovic reviews the recent history of East-West relations and particularly notes the differences between East and West in interpretation of detente. Recalling the SALT I and SALT II agreements between the United States and the USSR, he traces the history of developments to the current debate on Euromissiles, noting particularly the 1979 NATO two-track decision on preparing to accept the deployment of new American missiles in Europe and, at the same time, striving to reach an agreement with the Soviet Union to eliminate the threat of the Soviet SS-20 missiles before new American weapons would be finally approved.

The article is accompanied by a map of the SS-20 bases in the Soviet Union, showing these bases as being located in Smorgon, Poltsk, Postavy, Konkovichi, and Mozyr, among other places, in the western regions of the USSR; and in Drovyanaya and Olovyannaya near the Soviet-Mongolian and the Soviet-Chinese borders, respectively, in the east. An insert in the map shows the strength of a Soviet SS-20 detachment as being that of nine mobile launching pads and five to six missile carriers. Another map accompanying the article shows the sites of the planned deployment of American Pershing II and cruise missiles in Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, the FRG, and Italy.

MOJSOV, KHADDAM TALKS IN DAMASCUS REPORTED

LD242155 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1603 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus, Nov 24 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov, and Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'abd al-Halim Khaddam had talks in Damascus this morning (Thursday) on bilateral relations and other questions of common interest to the two friendly non-aligned countries.

Mojsov conveyed greetings from Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

Lazar Mojsov is in Damascus as one of a four-member non-aligned mission which is endeavoring to halt further bloodshed between Palestinians and renew unity in the Palestine Liberation Organization. Mojsov and his Syrian host noted the mutual interest in and possiblities for further advancing relations between the two countries in all fields. Mojsov and Khaddam exchanged views also on current international problems, in particular in the Middle East region.

MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY VIEWS SECURITY SITUATION

LD241125 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1427 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Skopje, 23 Nov (TANJUG) -- Ljubomir Varoslija, member of the Executive Council and republican secretary for internal affairs, delivered a report on the current security situation in Macedonia to a joint session of the Macedonian Assembly chambers. He stated that the security situation in the republic is favorable and stable despite the external and internal enemy's continuing and increased activity. According to Varoslija, despite the difficult economic situation and contrary to the assessments and expectations of hostile groups and individuals within the country and abroad, the working class and working people of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia firmly believe in our system of socialist self-management and its ability to overcome the difficulties facing us.

Social protection, which every working person and citizen sees as his right and duty, is increasingly affirming itself as a very vital mechanism, particularly when it comes to effectively repelling the aggressive designs of the enemy and detecting and preventing other harmful, antisocialist and anti-self-management activities.

Ljubomir Varoslija said that there are no manifestations of dissatisfaction in broad terms or phenomena of serious violations of public order and peace in Macedonia.

The most extreme hostile structure at present in the security situation in Macedonia is that which operates from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. Its activity is very widespread in extent and is most extreme in its forms. Activity from these positions is continously present in this republic and increased especially immediately following the counterrevolutionary events in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

In Varoslija's opinion, as a result of the broad sociopolitical activity of the LC and other organized subjective forces to expose Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and as a result of other measures taken by the state organs, the possibilities for the manifestation of this kind of hostile activity have been significantly restricted.

Varoslija emphasized that one of the strategic orientations of the Albanian nationalists and irredentists is to distance the younger generation and intellectuals from the aims and policy of the LCY. However, it can be said that most of the younger generation and intellectuals, as well as the greater part of the Albanian nationality, take a creative part in building our socialist self-managing society in further strengthening the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities.

The secretary for internal affairs also emphasized that Yugoslavia, and within its framework the SR of Macedonia, because of its geostrategic position, internal system and foreign political orientation, is a constant object of psychological-propaganda pressures from abroad. Emigre groups attempt to win over sympathizers and extend their influence among our workers abroad and those who have emigrated. The enemy is trying to establish close links in order to act jointly with the internal enemy. By organizing anti-Yugoslav demonstrations they attempt to create an impression of a mass movement. However, Varoslija said, we are talking about small groups of extremists and enemies of self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia.

Speaking about illegal behavior and other phenomena in the administration and the handling of social property, which are seriously violating socialist relations and morals, Varoslija said that this is hindering the realization of stabilization. Crime has increased in recent years, particularly economic crime. The most significant increase has been in [word indistinct] criminal acts such as various abuses, thefts, fraud, underhand business activities and the receipt and payment of bribes and so forth.